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Chaucer Society.

RIME INDEX

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Chaucer's Troilus and Criseyde.

BY

THE REV. W. W. SKEAT, LITT.D., LL.D., M.A.,

ELRINGTON AND BOSWORTH PROFESSOR OF ANGLO-SAXON
IN THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

LONDON:
PUBLISHT FOR THE CHAUCER SOCIETY
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HARVARD COLLEGE FEB 1 1893

The Chaucer Society.

Editor in Chief:—Dr. F. J. Furnivall, 3, St George's Square, Primrose Hill, N.W.
Hon. Sec.:—W. A. Dalziel, Esq., 67, Victoria Road, Finsbury Park, London, N.

THE CHAUCER SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS.

To do honour to Chaucer, and to let the lovers and students of him see how far the best unprinted Manuscripts of his works differd from the printed texts, this Society was founded in 1868. There were then, and are still, many questions of metre, pronunciation, orthography, and etymology yet to be settled, for which more prints of Manuscripts were and are wanted; and it is hardly too much to say that every line of Chaucer contains points that need reconsideration. The founder (Dr Furnivall) began with *The Canterbury Tales*, and has given of them (in parallel columns in Royal 4to) six of the best theretofore unprinted Manuscripts known. Inasmuch as the parallel arrangement necessitated the alteration of the places of certain tales in some of the MSS, a print of each MS has been issued separately, following the order of its original. The first six MSS printed have been: the Ellesmere (by leave of the Earl of Ellesmere); the Hengwrt (by leave of W. W. E. Wynne, Esq.); the Camb. Univ. Libr., MS Gg. 4. 27; the Corpus, Oxford; the Petworth (by leave of Lord Leconfield); and the Lansdowne 851 (Brit. Mus.). The Harleian 7334 has followd.

Specimens of all accessible MSS of the Tales are now in course of issue, edited by Prof. Zupitza, Ph.D.

Of Chaucer's *Minor Poems*,—the MSS of which are generally later than the best MSS of the Canterbury Tales,—all the available MSS have been printed, so as to secure all the existing evidence for the true text.

The *Troilus* Parallel-Text from the 3 best MSS has been issued, (the Campsall MS also separately,) and a 4th MS text of it with the englisht Boccaccio Comparison.

To secure the fidelity and uniform treatment of the texts, Dr F. J. Furnivall has read and will read all—save some of the *Specimens*—with their MSS.

Autotypes of most of the best Chaucer MSS have been publisht.

Dr. E. Flügel is editing the Society's *Chaucer Concordance*, to be completed in 1900 A.D., the Quincentenary of the Poet's death, when the Chaucer Society will wind up.

The Society's publications are issued in two Series, of which the first contains the different texts of Chaucer's works; and the Second, such originals of and essays on these as can be procured, with other illustrative treatises, and Supplementary Tales.

Messrs Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., Charing Cross Road, London, W.C., are the Society's publishers, Messrs R. Clay & Sons, Ld, London and Bungay, its printers, and the Alliance Bank, Bartholomew Lane, London, E.C., its bankers. The yearly subscription, which constitutes Membership, is 2 guineas, due on every 1st January, beginning with Jan. 1, 1868. *More Members are wanted. All the Society's Publications can still be had. Those of the first year and some others have been reprinted.*

Prof. Child, of Harvard College, Cambridge, Massachusetts, is the Society's Honorary Secretary for America. Members' names and subscriptions may be sent to the Publishers, or to the Honorary Secretary,

W. A. DALZIEL, Esq., 67, *Victoria Road, Finsbury Park, London, N.*

FIRST SERIES.

The Society's issue for **1868**, in the **First Series**, is,

I. The Prologue and Knight's Tale, of the Canterbury Tales, in 6 parallel Texts (from the 6 MSS named below), together with Tables, showing the Groups of the Tales, and their varying order in 38 MSS of the Tales, and in 5 old printed editions, and also Specimens from several MSS of the "Moveable Prologues" of the Canterbury Tales,—The Shipman's Prologue, and Franklin's Prologue,—when moved from their right places, and of the Substitutes for them. (The Six-Text, Part I.)

II—VII. II. The Prologue and Knight's Tale from the Ellesmere MS, Part I; III. Hengwrt MS, 154, Pt I; IV. Cambridge MS Gg. 4. 27, Pt I; V. Corpus MS, Oxford, Pt I; VI. Petworth MS, Pt I; VII. Lansdowne MS, 851, Pt I.

(separate issues of the Texts forming Part I of the Six-Text edition.)

The issue for **1869**, in the **First Series**, is,

VIII—XIII. VIII. The Miller's, Reeve's, and Cook's Tales: Ellesmere MS, Part II; IX. Hengwrt MS, Pt II; X. Cambridge MS, Pt II; XI. Corpus MS, Pt II; XII. Petworth MS, Pt II; XIII. Lansdowne MS, Pt II, with an Appendix of "Gamelyn" from six MSS.

(separate issues of the Texts forming the Six-Text, Part II, No. XIV.)

The issue for **1870**, in the **First Series**, is,

XIV. The Miller's, Reeve's, and Cook's Tales, with an Appendix of the Spurious Tale of Gamelyn, in 6 parallel Texts. (Six-Text, Part II.)

The issue for **1871**, in the **First Series**, is,

XV. The Man of Law's, Shipman's, and Prioress's Tales, with Chaucer's own Tale of Sir Thopas, in 6 parallel Texts from the MSS above named, and 10 coloured drawings of Tellers of Tales, after the originals in the Ellesmere MS. (Six-Text, Part III.)

XVI. The Man of Law's Tale, from the Ellesmere MS. Part III.

XVII. " " " " " " " Cambridge MS. Part III.

XVIII. " " " " " " " Corpus MS. Part III.

XIX. The Shipman's, Prioress's, and Man of Law's Tales, from the Petworth MS. Part III.

XX. The Man of Law's Tale, from the Lansdowne MS. Part III.
(each with woodcuts of fourteen drawings of Tellers of Tales in the Ellesmere MS.)

XXI. A Parallel-Text edition of Chaucer's Minor Poems, Part I:—1. '*The Dethe of Blaunche the Duchesse*,' from Thynne's ed. of 1532, the Fairfax MS 16, and Tanner MS 346; 2. '*the Compleynt to Pite*,' 3. '*the Parlament of Foules*,' and 4. '*the Compleynt of Mars*,' each from six MSS.

XXII. Supplementary Parallel-Texts of Chaucer's Minor Poems, Part I, containing 1. 'The Parlament of Foules,' from three MSS. [Reprinted in LIX, First Series.]

XXIII. Odd Texts of Chaucer's Minor Poems, Part I, containing 1. two MS fragments of 'The Parlament of Foules;' 2. the two differing versions of 'The Prologue to the Legende of Good Women,' arranged so as to show their differences; 3. an Appendix of Poems attributed to Chaucer, I. 'The Balade of Pitee by Chauciers;' II. 'The Cronycle made by Chaucer,' both from MSS written by Shirley, Chaucer's contemporary.

XXIV. A One-Text Print of Chaucer's Minor Poems, being the best Text from the Parallel-Text Edition, Part I, containing, I. The Dethe of Blaunche the Duchesse, II. The Compleynt to Pite, III. The Parlament of Foules, IV. The Compleynt of Mars, V. The ABC, with its original from De DeGuileville's *Pèlerinage de la Vie humaine* (edited from the best Paris MSS by M. Paul Meyer).

The issue for **1872**, in the **First Series**, is,

XXV. Chaucer's Tale of Melibe, the Monk's, Nun's-Priest's, Doctor's, Pardoner's, Wife of Bath's, Friar's, and Summoner's Tales, in 6 parallel Texts from the MSS above named, with the remaining 13 coloured drawings of Tellers of Tales, after the originals in the Ellesmere MS, and with Specimens of the Variations of 30 MSS in the Doctor-Pardoner Link. (Six-Text, Part IV.)

XXVI. The Wife's, Friar's, and Summoner's Tales, from the Ellesmere MS, with 9 woodcuts of Tale-Tellers. (Part IV.)

XXVII. The Wife's, Friar's, Summoner's, Monk's, and Nun's-Priest's Tales, from the Hengwrt MS, with 23 woodcuts of the Tellers of the Tales. (Part III.)

XXVIII. The Wife's, Friar's, and Summoner's Tales, from the Cambridge MS, with 9 woodcuts of Tale-Tellers. (Part IV.)

XXIX. A Treatise on the Astrolabe, addressed to his son Lowys, in 1391 A.D., by Geoffrey Chaucer, edited by the Rev. Prof. Walter W. Skeat, M.A.

The issue for **1873**, in the **First Series**, is,

XXX. The Six-Text Canterbury Tales, Part V, containing the Clerk's and Merchant's Tales.

The issue for **1874**, in the **First Series**, is,

XXXI. The Six-Text, Part VI, containing the Squire's and Franklin's Tales.

XXXII. The Clerk's, Merchant's, Squire's, Franklin's, Doctor's, Pardoner's, Shipman's, Prioress's Tales, Sir Thopas, Melibeus, Monk's, Nun's-Priest's, Second Nun's Tales, Ellesmere MS, Part V.

XXXIII. The Clerk's, Merchant's, Squire's, Franklin's, Doctor's, Pardoner's, Shipman's, Prioress's Tales, Sir Thopas, Melibeus, Monk's, Nun's-Priest's, Second Nun's Tales, Cambridge MS, Part V.

XXXIV. Squire's, Wife of Bath's, Friar's, Summoner's, Clerk's, Merchant's, Franklin's Tales, Corpus MS, Part IV.

XXXV. Squire's, Merchant's, Wife of Bath's, Friar's, Summoner's, Clerk's, Franklin's, Second Nun's Tales, Petworth MS, Part IV.

XXXVI. Squire's, Wife of Bath's, Friar's, Summoner's, Clerk's, Merchant's, Franklin's Tales, Lansdowne MS, Part IV.

The issue for **1875**, in the **First Series**, is,

XXXVII. The Six-Text, Part VII, the Second Nun's, Canon's-Yeoman's, and Manciple's Tales, with the Blank-Parson Link.

XXXVIII. Second Nun's, Canon's-Yeoman's, Manciple's Tales, Ellesmere MS, Part VI.

XXXIX. Manciple's, Man of Law's, Squire's, Merchant's, Franklin's, Second Nun's, Clerk's, Doctor's, Pardoner's, Shipman's, Prioress's Tales, Sir Thopas, Melibeus Tales, Hengwrt MS, Part IV.

XL. Second Nun's, Canon's-Yeoman's, Manciple's Tales, Cambridge MS, Part VI.

XLI. Second Nun's, Canon's-Yeoman's, Doctor's, Pardoner's, Shipman's, Prioress's Tales, Sir Thopas, Melibeus, Monk's, Nun's-Priest's, Manciple's Tales, Corpus MS, Part V.

XLII. Second Nun's, Canon's-Yeoman's, Doctor's, Pardoner's Tales, Sir Thopas, Melibeus, Monk's, Nun's-Priest's, Manciple's Tales, Petworth MS, Part V.

XLIII. Second Nun's, Canon's-Yeoman's, Doctor's, Pardoner's, Shipman's, Prioress's Tales, Sir Thopas, Melibeus, Monk's, Nun's-Priest's, Manciple's Tales, Lansdowne MS, Part V.

XLIV. A detaild Comparison of the *Troylus and Cryseyde* with Boccaccio's *Filostrato*, with a Translation of all Passages used by Chaucer, and an Abstract of the Parts not used, by W. Michael Rossetti, Esq., and with a print of the *Troylus* from the Harleian MS 3943. Part I.

XLV. Ryme-Index to the Ellesmere MS of the Canterbury Tales, by Henry Cromie, Esq., M.A. In 8vo for the separate Ellesmere MS.

XLVI. Ryme-Index to the Ellesmere MS, by Henry Cromie, Esq., M.A. In Royal 4to for the *Six-Text*.

XLVII. Notes and Corrections for the 8vo Ryme-Index, by H. Cromie, Esq., M.A.

The issue for **1876**, in the **First Series**, is,

XLVIII. Autotype Specimens of the Chief Chaucer MSS, Part I, 16 Autotypes, with a Note on the MSS, by Dr. F. J. Furnivall.

The issue for **1877**, in the **First Series**, is,

XLIX. The Six-Text, Part VIII, containing the Parson's Tale, with a Table of its Contents; and Mr Hy. Cromie's Notes and Corrections for the Ryme-Index (4to.), No. XLV.

L—LV. L. The Parson's Tale, Ellesmere MS, Part VII; LI. Hengwrt MS, Part V; LII. Cambridge MS, Part VII; LIII. Corpus MS, Part VI; LIV. Petworth MS, Part VI; LV. Lansdowne MS, Part VI.

The issue for **1878**, in the **First Series**, is,

LVI. Autotype Specimens of the Chief Chaucer MSS, Part II: 9 from the Cambridge MS Gg. 4. 27, and 1 from Lord Leconfield's MS.

LVII. A Parallel-Text edition of Chaucer's Minor Poems, Part II:—5. The *A B C*, from 6 MSS; 6. The *Mother of God*, from 3 MSS; 7. *Anelida and Arcyte*, from 5 MSS and Caxton's print; 8. The *Former Age*, from 2 MSS (with the Latin original, and Chaucer's prose Englishing); 9. To his *Scrivener* from Shirley's MS and Stowe's print; 10. The *House of Fame*, from 2 MSS and Caxton's and Thynne's prints.

The issue for **1879**, in the **First Series**, is,

LVIII. A Parallel-Text edition of Chaucer's Minor Poems, Part III, completing the *Parallel-Text*, and containing, 11. *The Legend of Good Women* from 5 MSS and Thynne's print; 12. *Truth* from 6 MSS; 13. *The Compleynt of Venus* from 6 MSS; 14. *The Envoy to Scogan* from 3 MSS; 15. *Marriage*, or *The Envoy to Bukton*, from 1 MS and Notary's and Thynne's prints; 16. *Gentilesse* from 6 MSS; 17. *Proverbs* from 3 MSS; 18. *Stedfastness* from 6 MSS; 19. *Fortune* from 6 MSS; 20. *Chaucer to his empty Purse*, from 6 MSS.

The issue for **1880**, in the **First Series**, is,

LIX. Supplementary Parallel-Texts of Chaucer's Minor Poems, Part II:—1*a*. The *Parlament of Foules* from 3 MSS; 2. The *A B C* from 6 MSS; 3. *Anelida and Arcite* from 6 MSS; 4. *The Legend of Good Women*, in whole or part from 4 MSS; 5. The *Complaint of Mars* from 3 MSS; 6. *Truth* from 6 MSS; 7. *The Compleynt of Venus* from 3 MSS; 8. *Gentilesse* from 3 MSS; 9. *Lack of Stedfastness* from Thynne's print and 2 MSS; 10. *Fortune* from 2 MSS and Caxton's print.

LX. Odd-Texts of Chaucer's Minor Poems, Part II, containing, 3. The *A B C*, from 2 MSS; 4. *The House of Fame*, from the Pepys' MS, &c.; 5. *The Legend of Good Women* from 3 MSS; 6. *The Dethe of Blaunche the Duchesse* from 1 MS; 7. *The Complaint to Pity* from 2 MSS; 8. *The Parlament of Foules* from 1 MS; 9. *Truth* from 3 MSS; 10. *Envoy to Scogan* from 1 MS; 11. *Purse* from 1 MS.

LXI. A One-Text Print of Chaucer's Minor Poems, Part II, containing, VI. *Mother of God;* VII. *Anelida;* VIII. *The Former Age;* IX. *Adam Scrivener;* X. *The House of Fame;* XI. *Legende;* XII. *Truth;* XIII. *Venus;* XIV. *Scogan;* XV. *Marriage;* XVI. *Gentilesse;* XVII. *Proverbs;* XVIII. *Stedfastness;* XIX. *Fortune;* XX. *Purse.*

LXII. Autotype Specimens of the chief Chaucer MSS. Part III: 2 from Henry

V's MS of the *Troilus*, when he was Prince of Wales (now Mr Bacon Frank's); 1 from Shirley's MS of the *ABC* at Sion Coll.

The issue for **1881**, in the **First Series**, is,

LXIII. A Parallel-Text edition of Chaucer's *Troilus & Criseyde* from the Campsall MS, *b.* 1415 A.D. (written for Henry V when Prince of Wales), Harleian MS. 2280, and Cambr. Univ. Libr. Gg. 4. 27. Part I. Books 1 and 2.

The issue for **1882**, in the **First Series**, is,

LXIV. A Parallel-Text edition of Chaucer's *Troilus & Criseyde* from the Campsall MS, before 1415 A.D. (written for Henry V when Prince of Wales), Harleian MS. 2280, and Cambr. Univ. Libr. Gg. 4. 27. Part II. Books 3, 4, 5.

The issue for **1883**, in the **First Series**, is,

LXV. Part II of Mr W. M. Rossetti's Comparison of Chaucer's *Troylus and Cryseyde* with Boccaccio's *Filostrato*, completing the work.

The issue for **1884**, in the **First Series**, is to be,

LXVI—LXXI. 6 Appendixes to the 6 MSS of the Six-Text, with Wood-cuts and colord Lithographs of 6 Tellers of Tales and of 6 emblematical Figures from the Cambridge Univ. MS, Gg. 4. 27, &c., and Process Engravings, for the Ellesmere MS Part, of the 23 Ellesmere MS Miniatures. The Hengwrt MS, Part VI, contains The Canon's-Yeoman's Tale from the Lichfield MS.

LXXII. The Six-Text, Part IX, with colord Lithographs of 6 Tellers of Tales and 6 emblematical Figures from the Cambridge Univers. MS Gg. 4. 27; Forewords, Title-pages for the three volumes, &c.; and Prof. Hiram Corson's Index to the Subjects and Names of *The Canterbury Tales*.

The issue for **1885**, in the **First Series**, is,

LXXIII. The Harleian MS 7334 of *The Canterbury Tales*, with Woodcuts of 23 Tellers of Tales from the Ellesmere MS, &c.

LXXIV. Autotype Specimens of the chief Chaucer MSS. Part IV. One of the Ellesmere MS.

The issue for **1886**, in the **First Series**, is,

LXXV. Chaucer's *Boece* from the Cambridge University MS. Ii. 3. 21.

LXXVI. Chaucer's *Boece* from the Additional MS 10,340 in the British Museum, as edited by the Rev. Dr. R. Morris for the E. E. Text Soc. in 1868.

LXXVII. More Odd Texts of Chaucer's Minor Poems, containing, 1. *The Compleynte to Pite*; 2. *The* Complaint *of the Anelida and Arcite*; 3. *Truth*; 4. *Lack of Stedfastness*; 5. *Fortune*; 6. *Purse*. Appendix: I. *The Balade of Pite*. II. *Roundels (Mercilesse Beaute)*.

The issue for **1887**, in the **First Series**, is,

LXXVIII. A *Ryme-Index to Chaucer's Minor Poems*, by Miss Isabel Marshall and Miss Lela Porter, in Royal 4to for the *Parallel-Text*.

The issue for **1888**, in the **First Series**, is,

LXXIX. A One-Text Print of Chaucer's *Troilus*, from the Campsall MS bef. 1415 A.D.

The issue for **1889**, in the **First Series**, is,

LXXX. A *Ryme-Index to Chaucer's Minor Poems*, by Miss Isabel Marshall and Miss Lela Porter, in 8vo for the One-Text print of the *Minor Poems*.

The issue for **1890** in the **First Series**, is,

LXXXI. *Parallel-Text Specimens of all accessible unprinted Chaucer MSS: The Pardoner's Prolog and Tale*, edited by Prof. Zupitza, Ph.D. Part I, from 7 MSS: Cambridge Dd. 4. 24, Christ-Church, Additional 5140, Devonshire, Haistwell (or Egerton 3726), Ingilby, Northumberland: the Dd. Group.

LXXXII. *The Romaunt of the Rose*, from Thynne's print, 1532, ed. F. J. Furnivall.

The issue for **1891** in the **First Series** is,

LXXXIII. A Parallel text of *The Romaunt of the Rose* (of which the first 1705 lines are most probably Chaucer's), from the unique MS at Glasgow, and its French original, *Le Roman de la Rose*, edited by Dr Max Kaluza. Part I.

LXXXIV. A Rime-Index to Chaucer's *Troilus*, by Prof. Skeat, Litt.D.

The issue for **1892** in the **First Series**, will be,

LXXXV. *Parallel-Text Specimens of all accessible unprinted Chaucer MSS: The Pardoner's Prolog and Tale*, edited by Prof. Zupitza, Ph.D. Part II, from 10 MSS: Phillipps 6570; Bodley 686; Harley 7335; Paris 39; Selden B. 14; Trinity Coll. Camb. R. 3. 3; Rawlinson Poet. 223; Glasgow, Hunterian Museum; Brit. Mus. Addit. 25,718; Hatton Donat. 1.

The issue for **1893** in the **First Series**, will be,

LXXXVI. *Parallel-Text Specimens of all accessible unprinted Chaucer MSS: The Pardoner's Prolog and Tale*, edited by Prof. Zupitza, Ph.D. Part III, from 6 MSS: Helmingham MS; Trinity Coll. Cambr., R. III. 15; New College 314; Harleian 7333; Sloane 1686; Cambridge, I i. 3. 26.

A Parallel-Text of 3 more MSS of Chaucer's *Troilus*, the St. John's and Corpus, Cambridge, and Harl. 1239, Brit. Mus., edited by Dr. F. J. Furnivall is preparing, as well as a print of the Salisbury MS of Chaucer's *Boece*.

SECOND SERIES.

Of the **Second Series**, the issue for **1868** is,

1. *Early English Pronunciation*, with especial reference to Shakspere and Chaucer, by Alexander J. Ellis, Esq., F.R.S. Part I. This work includes an amalgamation of Prof. F. J. Child's two Papers on the use of the final *-e* by Chaucer (in T. Wright's ed. of *The Canterb. Tales*) and by Gower (in Dr Pauli's ed. of the *Confessio Amantis*).

2. *Essays on Chaucer, his Words and Works*, Part I.: 1. Prof. Ebert's Review of Sandras's *Etude sur Chaucer*, translated by J. W. van Rees Hoets, M.A.; 2. A 13th-century Latin Treatise on the *Chilindre* (of the *Shipman's Tale*), edited by Mr. E. Brock.

3. A Temporary Preface to the Society's Six-Text edition of Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*, Part I, attempting to show the right Order of the Tales, and the Days and Stages of the Pilgrimage, &c. &c., by F. J. Furnivall, Esq., M.A.

Of the **Second Series**, the issue for **1869** is,

4. *Early English Pronunciation*, with especial reference to Shakspere and Chaucer, by Alexander J. Ellis, Esq., F.R.S. Part II.

Of the **Second Series**, the issue for **1870** is,

5. *Early English Pronunciation*, with especial reference to Shakspere and Chaucer, by Alexander J. Ellis, Esq., F.R.S. Part III.

Of the **Second Series**, the issue for **1871** is,

6. *Trial-Forewords to my Parallel-Text edition of Chaucer's Minor Poems* for the Chaucer Society (with a try to set Chaucer's Works in their right order of Time), by Fredk. J. Furnivall. Part I.

Of the **Second Series**, the issue for **1872** is,

7. *Originals and Analogues of some of Chaucer's Canterbury Tales*, Part I. 1. The original of the *Man of Law's Tale* of Constance, from the French Chronicle of Nicholas Trivet, Arundel MS 56, ab. 1340 A.D., collated with the later copy, ab. 1400, in the National Library at Stockholm; copied and edited, with a translation, by Mr. Edmund Brock. 2. The Tale of "Merelaus the Emperor," englisht from the *Gesta Romanorum* by Thomas Hoccleve, in Harl. MS 7333; and 3. Part of Matthew Paris's *Vita Offæ Primi*, both stories illustrating incidents in the *Man of Law's Tale*. 4. Two French Fabliaux like the *Reeve's Tale*. 5. Two Latin Stories like the *Friar's Tale*.

Of the **Second Series**, the issue for **1873** is,

8. Albertano of Brescia's *Liber Consilii et Consolationis*, A.D. 1246 (the Latin source of the French original of Chaucer's *Melibe*), edited from the MSS, by Dr. Thor Sundby.

Of the **Second Series**, the issue for **1874** is,

9. *Essays on Chaucer, his Words and Works*, Part II.: 3. John of Hoveden's *Practica Chilindri*, edited from the MS, with a translation, by Mr. E. Brock. 4. Chaucer's use of the final *-e*, by Joseph Payne, Esq. 5. Mrs. E. Barrett-Browning on Chaucer: being those parts of her review of the *Book of the Poets*, 1842, which relate to him; here reprinted by leave of Mr Robert Browning. 6. Professor Bernhard Ten-Brink's critical edition of Chaucer's *Compleynte to Pite*.

Of the **Second Series**, the issue for **1875** is,

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RIME-INDEX

TO

Chaucer's Troilus and Criseyde.

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Chaucer's Troilus and Criseyde.

BY
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RIME-INDEX TO TROILUS,

By Prof. Skeat.

St. 128 of Book I. is missing in the Campsall MS., in MS. Harl. 2280, and in MS. Camb. Gg. 4. 27. But it is genuine, and occurs in MSS. Harl. 3943 and 2392, in the St. John's MS. (in late hand), and in all the early printed editions. I therefore follow the numbering of the stanzas in the Chaucer Society's print of MS. Harl. 3943, throughout this first book, as against that in the print of the other MSS. The stanzas of which the numbering is thus disturbed are stt. 128—155 of Book I. If the reader does not immediately find the reference, he has only to subtract 1 throughout these stanzas. In the other books, I follow the numbering in the print of the Campsall MS.

The references (to save figures) are given to the *stanzas*, not to the *lines;* and the Books are marked I., II., III., IV., V. Thus the ending *a*, in the rime *Criseyd-a, A*, occurs in I. 25, *i.e.* in Book I., st. 25; where it is easily found. Similarly, the ending *abbe* occurs in *labbe* and *gabbe*, in Book III., st. 43; and so of the rest.

Forms within a parenthesis refer to the pronunciation; thus (āze) after 'ase' means that the *s* is like *z*. I use ò and è to denote *open o* and *e*, and ó and é to denote the *close* sounds.

The final *e* is to be sounded IN EVERY INSTANCE; thus the rimes in *abbe, ace, adde, age*, &c., are all dissyllabic or feminine rimes. A few trisyllabic rimes occur, viz. in *arïë, arïën, ēdïë, ĕrïë, evene* (perhaps *ev'ne*), *evere*, (perhaps *ev're*), *ivere*, (perhaps *iv're*), *odïë, orïë, orïës*. The word *is* forms part of the rime-ending in a few instances; see alles (alle is), ayes (ay is), elles (elle is), ewes (ewe is), inges (ing is), oles (ole is), oules (oul is), ones (oon is), yces (yce is). In such cases, a preceding *e* is elided; thus *alle is* becomes *all'is*. For further information, see the footnotes and the remarks subjoined to the Index.

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ecche: I. 114. 127. II. 49. 62. 211. III. 197. IV. 90. 207. 227. V. 46.

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ecte: V. 266.

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edden: IV. 7.

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ēde (éède): I. 124. II. 90. III. 65. 67. 221. IV. 2. 21. 49. 158. 223. V. 3. 13. 27. 44. 121. 125. 149. 150. 217. 244.[5]

ēde (èède, ééde): I. 72. 83. 111. II. 49. 96. 107. III. 60. 70. 101. 104. IV. 11. 23. 219. V. 29. 109. 156. 237.[6]

ēdië: V. 256.

ee, eed, eem. *see* ē, ēd, ēm.

een (één): II. 28 (*been*, be, *been*, bees, *fleen*, flee); V. 66 (*been*, *seen*).

[1] All words ending in ē (in Troilus) have the close sound of *e*, with the sole exception of *see*, sea (A.S. *sæ*). Owing to the paucity of rimes for it, it forms a permissible rime with other words in ē. It occurs in II. 64, III. 2, IV. 222, V. 127, 260. In IV. 147, *séé* means 'seat.'

[2] Of words in *ēche*, *teche* has the open *e* (A.S. *tǣcan*); *seche* and *biseche* have close *e* (A.S. *sēcan*). Other words are *eche*, v. (to eke), *leche*, *preche*, and *speche*; (*bi*)*seche*, *speche* are found together more than 20 times.

[3] The ē is open; from A.S. *ēa*, as in A.S. *brēad*, *dēad*, *hēafod*, *rēad*; or from A.S. *æ*, as in *rǣd*. To these add *goodliheed* (cf. A.S. *hād*). No example of close ē in this set.

[4] In these particular instances, ē is open, from A.S. *ēa* or *æ*. From *ēa*, as in A.S. *dēad*, *lēad*, *rēad*. From *æ*, as in A.S. *brǣdu*, *dǣd*, *drǣdan*, *lǣdan*, *mǣd*, *rǣdan*, *sprǣdan*, *wǣde*. To these add *goodlihede*, *womanhede*, *kinrede*. (For an explanation of unstable *æ*, see below.)

[5] Here ē is close, from A.S. *ēo* or *ē*. From *ēo*, as in A.S. *bēodan*, *forbēodan*, *ēode*, *nēod*. From *ē*, as in A.S. *blēdan*, *brēdan*, *crēda*, *fēdan*, *gled*, *hēdan*, *spēdan*, *stēda*. To these add *Diomede*, *procede*, of French origin.

[6] Here open ē seems to rime with close ē. In Troilus, it only occurs (in rimes in *ede*) when one of the words is the sb. *drede*, dread; or else, in *one* case only, when the words are *Diomede*, *hede* (heed), *brede* (breadth), V. 237; or alse, in *one* case only, when one of the words is *dede* (deed), II. 49. Observe that *drede* chiefly occurs in supplemental phrases, such as *out of drede*, I. 111, IV. 11, V. 109. 156; or *withoute drede*, II. 96. III. 60. 70; or *for drede*, I. 83. II. 107. III. 104. V. 29. For a further explanation of these exceptional rimes, see below.

ēep: I. 70; III. 202.
ees: *see* ēs.
ēf (ief): III. 124. 232. IV. 88.
egge: III. 43. IV. 133.
ēke (èke): III. 130. 201. V. 138. 148.[7]
ēke (ééke): V. 264.[8]
ēke (èèke, éćke): II. 240. III. 11. 105. IV. 19. 234.[9]
ēl (eel): II. 85. 174. III. 100. 102. IV. 47. 152.[10]
eld: II. 190. 230.
elde: II. 54.
ēle (èèle): II. 101. 250. III. 46. V. 228.[11]
ēle (ééle): I. 116. III. 138. IV. 104.[12]
ēled: IV. 42. 80 (*seled, repeled*).
elle: I. 21. 113. 125. II. 15. 26. 45. 73. 128. 228. 231. III. 29. 73 (*fulfelle*, for *fulfille*). 85. 93. 189. 209. 229. 250. IV. 7. 26. 98. 102. 164. 189. 220. 222. 243. V. 28. 31. 122. 147. 190. 200. 212. 214. 219. 224. 261.
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elte: III. 50. 207. IV. 53.
elve: II. 16. 200. IV. 58. V. 14. 132.
ēme (ééme): V. 100 (*queme, deme, seme*).
ēmen (èèmen, éémen): II. 115 (*dremen, semen, quemen*).
ēmeth (éémeth): I. 92 (*semeth, demeth*).
en (ĕn): III. 86. V. 255.
ēn: *see* een.
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ende: I. 64. 70. 73. 139. II. 32. 35. 59. 113. 122. 179. 214. 248. III. 17. 30. 56. 61. 66. 88. 101. 110. 133. 220. 241. 259. IV. 93. 101. 123. 128. 132. 160. 200. 214. 226. 236. V. 68. 72. 76. 99. 128. 152. 182. 222. 231. 239.
enden: I. 31.
endeth: I. 87. III. 4.
ēne (èène): I. 79. II. 19. 83. III. 37. 167. V. 15. 52.[13]
ēne (ééne): I. 65. 100. 117. II. 9. 118. 132. 241. 244. III. 59. 72. 125. 176. IV. 6. 114. 165. 177. 205. 228. 230. V. 2. 35. 40. 128. 156. 245.[14]
engthe: II. 38. V. 213.
enne: I. 59. II. 30. 222. IV. 178.
ent: I. 2. 91. II. 6. III. 7. 21. 70. IV. 31. 50. 77.

[7] Here open ē is from A.S. ĕ lengthened, in the words *breke, speke, wreke:* from *brecan, sprecan, wrecan*

[8] Here belong *meke* (A.S. **mēoc*), *seke* (A S. *sēcan*); with long close *e*.

[9] Here we find *biseke*, with long close *e*, from A.S. *sēcan*, riming with *eke* (cf. A.S. *ēac*) and *cheke* (A.S. *cēace*). See pp. 25*, 26*.

[10] The words are: *dēl, stēl, wēl, whēl*, with the F. adjs. *eternēl, temporēl*. The ē is close, except in *dēl* (A.S. *dǣl*) and in *eternel, temporel*, which give admissible rimes.

[11] The words are *dēle* (A.S. *dǣlan*), *hēle* (A.S. *hǣlo*).

[12] The words are *fele* (A.S. *fēlan*), *hele* (A.S. *hēla*), *knele* (A.S. *cnēowlian*).

[13] Here the open ē is from A.S. *ēa* or *ǣ*, and mod. E. spelling has *ea*, as in *bean, clean, lean, mean.*

[14] Here the close ē is from A.S. ē or *ēo*, and mod. E. spelling has *ee*, as in *between, grēen, kcen, queen, teen, wcen.* But in *sene, yscne, shene,* the *e* is doubtful. In V. 2, read *shéne* (not *clène*), *gréne, quéne.*

80. 134. 169. 186. V. 64. 259.
ente: I. 9. 39. 46. 56. 106. 134. II. 9. 48. 51. 52. 75. 86. 117. 119. 126. 132. 152. 175. 191. 207. 220. 223. 233. 247. III. 3. 18. 79. 113. 170. 177. 226. IV. 6. 13. 20. 25. 49. 50. 62. 91. 122. 175. 196. 203. 218. 243. V. 13. 22. 41. 62. 87. 124. 146. 159. 171. 175. 187. 208. 211. 213. 242.
ented: I. 145.
ēo: IV. 8 (*Monesteo, Ripheo, Phebuseo*).
ēp = eep: I. 70. III. 202.
ēpe (èèpe): II. 74. 137. III. 252.[15]
ēpe (éépe): I. 109. II. 67. 81. IV. 85. V. 37. 154.[16]
ēpe (èèpe, éépe): III. 60. 153. V. 177.[17]
epte: IV. 51.
er: III. 203 (*astrologer, messager*).
erde: I. 106. 149. II. 22. 129. 158. 204. III. 115. 153. 219. 231. 256. IV. 26. V. 26. 247.
erdes, *or* ierdes: III. 89.
ēre (èère): I. 16. 104. 110. II. 28. 65. 145. 234. III. 66. 75. 81. 82. 84. 90. 99. 108. 156. 159. 164. 189. 192. 200. 241. IV. 9. 47. 92. 96. 100. 195. 212. 218. V. 32. 126. 130. 150. 169. 194. 226. 229.[18]
ĕre (ère): I. 93. II. 238. III. 5. 39. 54. 235. IV. 88. *To which add* IV. 208.[19]
ēre (éére): I. 2. 5. 8. 18. 26. 38. 40. 42. 57. 62. 126. 146. 152. II. 1. 6. 22. 24. 36. 48. 52. 68. 71. 85. 116. 118. 130. 139. 149. 158. 160. 162. 173. 179. 181. 195. 205. 211. 216. 221. 233. 235. 242. 247. 251. III. 1. 8. 14. 19. 28. 31. 33. 41. 48. 53. 62. 71. 74. 92. 93. 107. 117. 120. 130. 132. 136. 140. 173. 185. 187. 194. 202. 207. 214. 222. 238. 245. 249. IV. 4. 41. 44. 59. 78. 93. 94. 113. 128. 132. 155. 172. 188. 191. 194. 205. 208. 222. 225. 234. V. 5. 27. 32. 44. 49. 60. 67. 75. 81. 83., 91. 94. 107. 116. 117. 122. 131. 136. 143. 176. 188. 192. 209. 227. 253. 258. 259.[20]

[15] The *ē* is open, from A.S. *ēa* or *ǣ*, as in A.S. *hēap, hlēapan;* doubtful in *slepe*. Cf. mod. E. *heap, leap*.

[16] The *ē* is close, from A.S. *ē* or *ēo*, as in A.S. *cēpan, wēpan, dēop*. Cf. mod. E. *keep, weep, deep*.

[17] The *ē* is close, but words are allowed to rime with *slepe;* cf. A.S. *slēpan*, by-form of *slǣpan*, and mod. E. *sleep*.

[18] Here belong words with open *ē* from A.S. *ēa* and *ǣ:* of these, *there, were, where* still have the open sound, and *ear, fear, gear, tear*, sb. (lacruma) are now spelt with *ea*. *Bere*, a bier, is from A.S. *bǣr*. In III. 241, *enquere* has the open *e*, correctly; see Ten Brink, § 68.

[19] Here belong words with accented open *e* from A.S. *ĕ*, which was lengthened. The A.S. forms are *beran* (to bear), *derian* (to harm), *swerian* (to swear), *teran* (to tear); also *bera* (a bear), *spere* (a spear), *wer* (a weir); *hire* (M. E. *here*, i.e. her); *styrian* (M. E. *sterien*, to stir). A.S. *lǣdere*, a leader, is used in the form *lēdér-e*. Note that, in II. 238, the word *here*, riming with *forbere*, must be the acc. of the fem. pronoun, meaning 'her.' It does not mean 'to hear.' The context thus becomes clearer.

[20] Here belong words with close *ē* from A.S. *ē* and *ēo*. Examples are seen in *fere* (A.S. *gefēra*, companion), *here* (A.S. *hēr*, here), *here* (A.S. *hēran*,

ēre (èère, éére): I. 33. II. 14. 226. III. 35. 134. IV. 63. 169. 173. V. 23. 168.[21]
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erme: II. 218. 227.
erne: III. 2. 22. 54. IV. 16. 29.
erre: I. 20. 25. II. 124. III. 254. IV. 79. V. 34. 199.
erse: III. 6. IV. 171.
erte: I. 44. 114. 150. II. 129. 133. 140. 157. 184. 234. III. 14. 21. 106. 130. 136. 143. 153. 157. 169. 196. 214. IV. 14. 35. 36. 61. 163. 170. 202. 207. 215. 218. 232. V. 9. 19. 29. 37. 104. 150. 175. 190. 192. 203. 214. 220.
ertes: III. 181.
erve: I. 3. 61. 117. 145. 152. II. 34. 47. 165. III. 22. 25. 56. 63; 102. 182. 185. IV. 40. 46. 64. 74. 238. V. 21. 25. 45. 139.
erved: V. 199. 246.
ēs (èès): I. 25. 112. II. 50. 60. 219. IV. 15. V. 213 (*pèès, prèès*, suffix *-lees* = A.S. *-leas*, names ending in *-ēs*).
ēse (èèsse). I. 64. II. 99. V. 195. (*encrese, cese, prese;* with open long *e*, and voiceless *s*).
ēse (èèze): I. 4. 7. II. 21. 108. 175. III. 16. 91. 127. 183. 201. 247. IV. 13. 101. 157. V. 17. (*apese, ese, plese, counterpese* (F.), and *lese* (A.S. *lǣsu*); with open long *e*, and voiced *s*).
ēse (éèze): II. 68. IV. 27. 215. (*lese*, v., *chese*, v.; with close long *e*, and voiced *s*).
ēsed (èèzed): I. 36. 135. III. 64. (*esed, plesed, apesed*).
ĕsse: I. 3. 4. 41. 63. 80. 81. 88. 92. 94. 101. 114. 126. 139. 143. 146. 149. II. 23. 41. 91. 95. 101. 103. 121. 123. 178. 182. 188. 196. 226. III. 1. 7. 24. 26. 35. 38. 52. 58. 114. 117. 118. 126. 141. 144. 148. 164. 171. 174. 178. 188. 200. 202. 207. 217. 228. 230. 247. 256. IV. 15. 43. 52. 76. 103. 115. 121. 129. 142. 155. 181. 213. 221. 239. V. 6. 20. 57. 63. 89. 103. 113. 174. 218. 228. 231. 262.

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to hear), *dere* (A.S. *dēore*, dear), of which the three last recur with great frequency. Also *fere*, variant of *fure* (A.S. *fȳr*, fire). Also the French words *appere, chere, clere, manere, matere, pere* (peer), *prayere, refere, requere, rivere, spere* (sphere). It is interesting to note that *spere*, a spear, with open *e*, does not rime with the same class of words as *spere*, a sphere, with close *e*. Hence, e.g., *spere* in the Complaint of Mars, 137, has a close *e*, and must mean 'sphere'; whilst in the Parl. Foules, 135, it has an open *e*, and must mean 'spear.' (The *e* in *here*, to hear, and *fere*, fire, is variable; see note 21.)

[21] These are the exceptional cases. In I. 33, *fere* (fire) is rimed with *were* (were), *stere* (stir), with open *e*, whereas it is elsewhere rimed as if with close *e*. In II. 14, 226, III. 134, IV. 63, V. 23, we find *lere* (A.S. *lǣran*), which should have open *e*, riming with *here* (here), *here* (hear), and *dere* (dear). In III. 35, V. 168, *yere* (year) rimes with *dere* (dear), *here* (here); but A.S. has the form *gēr* as well as *gēar*. In IV. 169, 173, *bere* (bier) is treated as if with close *e*.

ēsse = ēse (èèsse): I. 64. II. 99. IV. 83. V. 195. *See* ēse.
est: I. 48. II. 113. 151. 200. III. 22 (?). V. 205 (?). *See* este.
este: I. 24. 27. 83. 86. 147. II. 12. 52. 61. 87. 106. 109. 113 (?). 131. 135. 159. 190 (*twice*). 207. III. 22 (?). 32. 45. 50. 65. 96. 121. 133. 138. 150. 162. 166. 183. 188. 190. 205. 217. 229. 240. IV. 9. 25. 37. 44. 83. 94. 126. 160. 184. 204. 221. 229. 234. V. 11. 63. 74. 75. 108. 120. 136. 144. 151. 158. 171. 205 (?). 219. 224. 230. 240. 248. 250. 254.
estes: V. 205.
et: II. 14. 84. 120. III. 241. 248.
ēte (èète): II. 135. 170. 176. 210. 219. 231. III. 167. IV. 9. 117. 227. V. 20. 159. 177. 226. 242. 252.[22]
ēte (éète): I. 95. III. 73. 175. 178. 180. 218. 239. 260. IV. 70. 73. 112. 162. 182. 200. 228. V. 28. 170.[23]
ēte (èète, ète): I. 240 (*trete, biyete*, pp., *hete*).[24]
ēte (èète, éète): I. 77. III. 192. 223. IV. 133.[25]
ēten (èèten): I. 106 (*ybeten, treten*).
eteth (èteth): II. 54.[26]
ēteth (èèteth): IV. 130.[27]
ēth (èèth): I. 115 (*deeth, breeth*).
ēthe (èèthe): IV. 111 (*unshethe, dethe*).
ette: I. 52. II. 13. 133. 156. III. 34. 68. 87. 100. 104. 107. 137. 156. 222. 227. IV. 6. 34. V. 42. 122. 252.
etten: I. 22.
ettre: II. 174. 243.
ēve (èève): I. 98. II. 186. 237. 246. III. 80. 85. 89. IV. 194. V. 69. 71. 145. 155. 164.[28]
ēve (éève): I. 49. 68. 99. 143. II. 34. 60. 163. III. 44. 144. IV. 12. 87. 139. 201. 237. V. 149. 234.[29]
eve (ève): I. 134. (*foryĕve, lĕve, live*). *See* ive.
ēve (èève, éève): II. 105 (*in some* MSS). V. 85. 88.[30]

[22] Here belong words with long open *e* from A.S. *ēa* (A.S. *bēatan, grēat*), or from A.S. *ē* (A.S. *hēte, lētan, spētan, strēt, swētan, wēt*). Also *ete* (A.S. *ētan*), II. 170. Also the F. words *counterfete, plete, trete, Polifete.*

[23] Here belong words from A.S. *ē* (A.S. *bētan, grētan, mētan, swēte*) and from A.S. *ēo* (A.S. *flēotan*); also from Lat. *ē* (*Admete, Ariete, mansuete, planete, quiete*).

[24] Here the *e* in *bigete* is open, and has been lengthened from A.S. *bigĕten.*

[25] The rimes are: (*a*) *swets* (A.S. *swēte*), *bihete* (cf. A.S. *behātan*); (*b*) *swete* (A.S. *swēte*), *mete* (A.S. *mētan*); (*c*) *grete* (A.S. *grētan,*) *swete* (A.S. *swēte*), *mete* (A.S. *mētan*); (*d*) *swete* (A.S. *swēte*), *bete* (A.S. *bētan*), *strete* (A.S. *strēt*). The exceptional or variable words are *bihete, mete, strete.*

[26] The *e* is open, from A.S. *ĕ*; as in *etan, forgietan.*

[27] Open long *e*, from A.S. *ēa*; as in *þrēatian, bēatan.*

[28] Here belong words with open long *e* from A.S. *ēa* (as *rēafian, birēafian, lēaf*, leave), or from A.S. *ē* (as *ēfan*, eve, *lēfan*, to leave); also *greve*, a grove (cf. A.S. *grāf*). But the *e* in *eve* is variable; see below.

[29] Here belong *leve*, to believe (A.S. *gelēfan*); *leve*, dear (from A.S. *lēof*), *sleve*, a sleeve; also the F. words *acheve, greve, meve, preve, releve, repreve.* But the *e* in *leve*, to believe, is variable.

[30] Doubtful cases: II. 105 (*leve*, sb. leave, *bileve*, v. to believe); V. 85,

ĕvene: I. 126. III. 172. 247. IV. 89.
ēvere (ēēverĕ): I. 131 (*fevere, kevere*).
evere, *or* ever: V. 155 (*evere, nevere*).
ēveth (ēēveth): V. 112 (*greveth, acheveth*).
ewe (*English*): I. 63. 66. II. 44. 113. 210. 230. III. 17. 21. 44. 151. 243. 253. IV. 55. 95. 107. 183. 203. 219. V. 18. 38. 80. 91. 93. 101. 153. 191. 195. 201. 225. 227. 254 (*fewe, hewe, knewe, newe, rewe, shewe, trewe*).
ewe, uwe, ue (*French*): I. 50. III. 86. 255. IV. 71. 188 (*eschewe, mewe, stewe; arguwe, saluwe, truwe; misconstrue*).
ewis, ewe is: II. 3.
ey, ay: IV. 137. V. 153. *See* ay.
eyd: III. 99.
eyde: I. 8. 66. 104. 125. 145. II. 15. 126. 154. 177. 192. 203. 222. 229. III. 151. 159. 162. 168. 203. 211. IV. 20. 22. 26. 28. 31. 32. 33. 50. 54. 62. 96. 119. 125. 138. 164. 167. 174. 179. 206. 237. V. 31. 73. 75. 99. 105. 125. 134. 136. 140. 148. 159. 161. 164. 168. 178. 181. 204. 206. 240. 245. 248. 262.
eye: I. 71. 82. 96. 109. 133. 151. II. 18. 25. 26. 45. 46. 61. 63. 66. 72. 116. 142. 162. 166. 171. 173. 196. 213. 217. 237. 239. 247. 251. III. 11. 12. 16. 18. 36. 41. 51. 53. 80. 95. 118. 150. 163. 171. 188. 200. 226. 230. 237. 242. IV. 19. 23. 36. 45. 51. 53. 64. 75. 110. 114. 126. 132. 137. 159. 168. 173. 185. 198. 202. 215. V. 12. 14. 24. 51. 66. 82. 90. 141. 145. 167. 187. 202. 247. 249. 255. 258. 264. 266.[31]
eyes: II. 118. V. 215.
eyn: II. 225.
eyne: I. 2. 9. 73. 85. 97. 102. II. 68. 75. 89. 111. 141. 161. 176. 194. 215. 219. 223. 245. 248. III. 15. 24. 62. 79. 142. 144. 160. 166. 173. 213. 219. IV. 43. 46. 68. 72. 102. 107. 113. 121. 125. 129. 135. 164. 180. 187. V. 5. 60. 97. 104. 128. 148. 176. 182. 191. 193. 200.
eyned: II. 120. IV. 168.
eynte: I. 59. 78. IV. 106. 133.
eynted: V. 229.
eyr, ayr: I. 117.
eyre, ayre: II. 47. V. 225.
eyred: I. 6. eyse: II. 227. eysed: V. 211.
eyten, ayten: I. 28.
eyve: II. 150. eyven: II. 41.

I: *see* y. ī-: *see under* -ȳ.
idde: II. 8.
iden, eden (ĭden): I. 68. II. 134.
ider (ĭder): V. 70.
ief; *see* ēf. iel; *see* ēl.
ierdes, erdes: III. 89.

(*greve*, to grieve, *leve*, dear, *bileve*, belief); V. 88 (*leve*, leave, *tocleve*, to cleave, divide; *eve*, eve).

[31] English: *aweye, b., biwr., dr., gr., k., l., pl., s., tw., w., wr.* French: *chimeneye, ob., pr., purveye.* The Scand. word *deye* (die) rimes with most of these, viz. with *aw., l., pl., pr., purv., s., w., tweye.* It rimes with *seye* 20 times. In II. 63, the form *dye* occurs also, riming with *crye* and *vilanye.* Hence the double form *dye, deye* is established. We may contrast *dreye*, adj. dry (III. 51) with *drye*, v. to suffer (V. 6). The word 'high' is *hye*, not *heye.*

ight: I. 15. 24. 33. 155. II. 26. 48. 65. 91. 125. 139. 143. 181. 192. 222. III. 26. 33. 63. 74. 94. 112. 131. 141. 143. 184. 213. 236. 254. 257. IV. 59. 61. 64. 70. 74. 79. 82. 89. 107. 160. 213. 220. 233. V. 11. 17. 19. 24. 48. 51. 67. 78. 92. 95. 98. 113. 120. 124. 132. 158. 160. 179. 193. 206. 223. 251.
ighte: I. 42. II. 110. 124. 136. 160. 177. 185. 198. III. 155. IV. 5. 45. 102. 170. 174. V. 27. 73. 74. 91. 119. 146. 172. 234.
ighten: II. 232.
ightes: III. 251.
igne: I. 62. III. 4. V. 267.
iken (Iken): I. 43; ikken: IV. 91.
ikke: I. 136. II. 66.
ille: I. 18. II. 33. 162. IV. 75. V. 84. 258.
ilt: III. 209. IV. 38.
ind: III. 76.
inde, ynde: I. 34. 37. 53. II. 53. 75. 86. 92. 159. 207. III. 48. 129. 176. 194. 206. 216. 221. 246. 248. 253. IV. 3. 38. 65. 97. 124. 131. 163. 186. 203. 206. 236. V. 18. 54. 116. 132. 139. 206. 209. 243.
ing: III. 127. IV. 125. 154.
inge: I. 11. 16. 29. 39. 41. 44. 54. 82. 107. 122. II. 5. 10. 34. 44. 56. 80. 136. 145. 187. 235. III. 7. 15. 28. 137. 177. 251. IV. 35. 123. 134. 141. 142. 145. 146. 162. 220. V. 65. 72. 94. 103. 111. 225.
inges: II. 159. III. 181. 196. 246. IV. 95. (= ing is) 100. V. 36.
inke, ynke: I. 43. 58. II. 93. 112. 202. III. 242 (?). IV. 214. V. 39. *And see* enke.
inne: I. 56. 72. 118. 153. II. 1. 122. 125. 197. 212. 248. III. 94. 100. 131. 140. 195. 234. 238. 254. IV. 109. 113. 130. 171. 180. 182. 226. 231. V. 238.
inte, ente: II. 126. *See* ente.
ippe, yppe: I. 32.
is, ys (Is): I. 61. 65. 71. 115. 124. 128. 146. II. 19. 33. 45. 53. 56. 105. 128. 150. 204. 216. 224. 234. 249. III. 25. 39. 42. 72. 112. 114. 121. 148. 161. 169. 233. 237. IV. 5. 55. 145. 148. 149. 151. 178. 182. 193. 197. V. 53. 106. 134. 138. 153. 166. 170. 183. 204. 217. 241. 247.
isse, ysse: I. 89. III. 26. 49. 232. V. 79.
isshe: III. 166.
ist: III. 58. 135. 187.
iste: I. 51. 97. 99. 116. II. 36. 169. III. 37. 53. 84. 120. 131. (= este) 162. 176. 179. 183. 193. (= este) 225. 253. IV. 162. 166. V. 181. 238. 245.
it, et (It): I. 35. II. 35. 143. III. 143. IV. 158. 231. V. 109.
itted: V. 221. ive, eve (Ive): I. 134. III. 231. V. 56.
iven, even (Iven): II. 83. 141.
ivere (Ivere): III. 145.
ð (ðð): I. 36. 58. 60. 72. 78(?). 88. 90. 113. 120. 135. 149. II. 31. 40. 55. 70. 72. 74. 98. 173. 186. 195. 197. 201. 212. 224. 242. III. 5. 11. 34. 65. 83. 93. 124. 133. 167. 194. 204. 211. 217. 226. 240. 252. IV. 20. 24. 32. 44. 61. 66. 70. 108. 109. 119. 131.

141. 156. 161. 173. 178. 183. 204. 216. 223. 235. V. 23. 26. 33. 46. 72. 76. 95. 151. 163. 181. 188. 216. 241. 261.[32]
ō (óó): II. 44. IV. 122. 241.[33]
ō (òò, óó): I. 11. 78. 119. II. 2. 4. 24. 114. 155. IV. 154.[34]
ōd (óód): II. 169. III. 92. V. 16. 165 (*flood, good, hood, stood*).
ōde (óóde): I. 148. III. 132. IV. 79. V. 266 (*gode, rode, Strode, stode*).
odië: V. 222 (*paròdie, unbòdie*).
ofte: I. 20. 28. 132. 136. II. 147. III. 64. 96. 179. 234. IV. 78. 175. V. 2. 50.
ointe, oynte: III. 71. V. 232.
ōk (òòk): II. 198.[35] ōk (óók): IV. 3. V. 42. 133.[36]
oken (òken): I. 13. 30 (*broken, spoken, wroken*).[37]
ōld (òòld): II. 100. V. 158.[38]
olde (òòlde): I. 19. 38. 45. 132. II. 134. 138. 155. 170. 244. III. 13. 17. 115. 172. 180. IV. 10. 21. 60. 139. 166. 176. 179. 242. V. 77. 80. 82. 93. 138. 173. 178. 179. 192. 201. 216. 237. 250.[38]
olde (òlde): I. 11. 75. 148. III. 71. 76. 112. 239. IV. 31. 91. 170. V. 16. 90. 130. 252 (*sholde, wolde, nolde*).[39]
olden (òòlden): IV. 52 (*colden, folden, beholden*).
oles, ole is (óóles, óól'is): I. 91 (*toles, scole is, foles*).
om: I. 77. (*whom, from*).
ome (ŭme): I. 35. II. 165. III. 87. IV. 143. 153. V. 11. 28. 127.
omen (ŭmen): III. 37. V. 74.
ōn: *see* oon.
onde: I. 37. 120. 144. II. 29. 31. 39. 69. 175. III. 111. 134. 165. IV. 23. 186. 201. V. 196. 231. 240.
onder (ŭnder): II. 164. III. 95. V. 141.[40]
ondes: II. 140. III. 160 (*hondes, bondes*).
one (ŭne): II. 46 (*sone, wone*).
ōne (òòne): I. 14. 26 (?). 52. 79. 100. 131. II. 74. 80. III. 59. 95. 259. IV. 32. 124. 136. V. 36.[41]

[32] All words with long open *o* from A.S. *ā*; except the F. words *jo* (III. 5) and *Ascaphilo* (V. 46).

[33] Only *to, do, fordo*; with close *ō* (A.S. *ō*).

[34] Exceptional forms. In I. 11. 119, II. 2. 4. 114, *do* is rimed with open *o*, as frequently elsewhere (Ten Brink). In II. 24, we find *twó, dó, tó*, where *twó* is put for *twò* by the influence of the *w*; hence mod. E. *two* (tuu). In II. 155, we find *sò, wò, hò*; where *hò* should rather be *hó* (Icel. *hō*). In IV. 154, we find *hertó, só*; where *só*, for *sò*, is due to the influence of the *w* in *swà*. In I. 78 (540), for *to* read *mo*, as in Th. H2.

[35] I.e. *ook, strook*, with open *ō* (A.S. *ā*).

[36] I.e. *book, forsook, look, quook, took, wook* (A.S. *ō*).

[37] With open *o*, originally short.

[38] From A.S. *ea*, Mercian *a*, lengthened to *ā*; hence with open long *o*. Exceptional: *wolde, biholde*, III. 17.

[39] These words *sholde, wolde, nolde* (*ne wolde*) are usually rimed together, as if this were preferred to riming them with other words. The only exception is in III. 17 (*biholde, wolde*). *sholde* rimes with *wolde* and *nolde* only.

[40] I.e. *asonder, thonder, wonder, yonder*. Hence *yonder* is treated as *yunder*; cf. M. E. *yund*, in Stratmann, s.v. *yeond*.

[41] With open long *o*, from A.S *ā*; only *allone, one, grone, mone* (moan). Also the F. words *Dion*, *Elicone*.

ōne (óóne): I. 75. 147. II. 11. 31. 101. 185. 188. 213. III. 79. 97. 220. 245. IV. 10. 12. 155. 156. 161. 168. V. 10. 40. 43. 54. 56. 85. 93. 121. 129. 156. 187.[42]

oned (ŭned): I. 40 (*astoned, woned*).

ones (òònes): I. 13. 115. II. 135. 198. III. 85. IV. 27. (oon is) 121.[43]

ones (óónes): (one is) II. 236.[44]

ong: II. 127. III. 260 (*song, among*).

onge (*from* ange): I. 9. 89. 119. II. 78. 178. III. 115. 199. V. 99. 124. 172. (*honge, longe, stronge, wronge*).

onge (ŭnge): II. 115. III. 42. IV. 115. V. 152. 257 (*ronge*, pp., *songe*, pp., *tonge, yonge*).

onne (ŭnne): I. 111. II. 7. 25. 112. 130. 138. 177. 210. 214. 227. 249. III. 12. 40. 54. 105. IV. 188.

ood, oot: *see* ōd, ōt.

oon (òòn): I. 17. 19. 22. 26. (?) 50. 121. II. 42. 53. 78. 86. 89. 104. 133. 145. 151. 166. 168. 176. 214. 229. 241. 245. 249. III. 28. 45. 81. 97. 101. 128. 165. 173. 201. 214. IV. 51. 67. 85. 93. 112. 118. 139. 169. 189. 195. 236. V. 130. 190. 267.[45]

oon (òòn, óón): II. 59.[46]

ope (òpe): I. 135 (*hope, drope*).

ōpe: III. 104 (*Europe, cope*).

ōr (òòr): IV. 8. V. 184.[47]

orbe (urbe): IV. 81 (*pertorbe, distorbe*).

orde: III. 169. IV. 217. V. 64 (all French).

ōre (òòre): I. 93. 96. 108. 156. II. 65. 81. 192. III. 35. 50. 139. 151. IV. 19. 54. 95. 103. 118. 129. 161. 193. 214. V. 4. 7. 8. 47. 97. 106. 117. 171. 194. 239. 248.[48]

ore (òre): II. 202. IV. 143. 149. V. 4.[49]

[42] With close long *o*, from A.S. *ō*; only *bone* (boon), *dōne* (gerund), *mone* (moon), *sone*. Also the F. words *persone, dispone, trone*; of which *trone* also appears as *tròne*, which is a better form.

[43] With open long *o*, from A.S. *ā*; *bones, nones, ones*, (*oon is*), *stones*.

[44] With close long *o*, from A.S. *ō*; *eftsones, to done is*.

[45] With open long *o* from A.S. *ā*; as *alloon, anoon, atoon, boon, foon* (foes), *goon, noon, stoon*, also *roon* (pt. t. rained) *woon* (quantity). Add F. *Palladion*.

[46] The rimes are *anòòn, agòòn, doon*. Here *dóón* is a permissible rime, because *doon* is a very common word, but rimes for it are scarce.

[47] The rimes are *Antenor, Polinestor*; and *boor, hoor*, i.e. boar, hoar (A.S. *ā*).

[48] With long open *o*, from A.S. *ā*; viz. *lore, more, rore, sore, yore*. Also the F. words *Antenore, pore* (poor), *restore*. For V. 4, see next note.

[49] With open *o*, but originally *short*, from A.S. *ŏ*; viz. *bifore, bore*, pp., *forlore*, pp., *more* (a root, A.S. *mŏru*), *therfore, tofore, wherfore, yshore*, pp. Chaucer clearly distinguishes between the long and broad open *o* (A.S. *ā*) and the somewhat shorter *o* (A.S. *ŏ*), in V. 4; which stands thus:—

This Troilus withoute rede or lōre,
As man that hath his Ioyes eek forlŏre,
Was waiting on his lady evermōre,
As she that was the soothfast crop and mŏre
Of all his lust, or Ioyes heer-bifŏre.

orie (ȯ̀rië): III. 119. V. 84. 236.
ories (ȯ̀riës): III. 152.
orn: I. 32. 54. 130. II. 21. 43. 82. 182. III. 44. 154. 158. 175. 235. IV. 52. 140. 157. 179. 212. V. 23. 41. 207 (*biforn, born, corn, lorn, shorn, sworn, thorn, toforn, torn*).
orne, orneth: *see* ourne, ourneth.
ors: *see* ours.
ort: I. 76. 85. II. 251. III. 20. IV. 45. 122. (All French.)
orte: II. 239. III. 162. V. 200. (French.)
orten: IV. 104. (French.)
orwe: I. 70. 123. 136. II. 58. 138. 157. 218. III. 127. 152. 210. IV. 14. 187. 207. 231. V. 2. 43. 58. 94. 98. 104. 125. 135. 218. 238. (Only *borwe, morwe, sorwe.*)
ōse (ȯ̀se ?): II. 180. IV. 202. 211. (French.)
ōst (ȯ̀st): I. 103. II. 196. 202. III. 10. 36. 43. IV. 86. 232.[50]
ōt, oot (ȯ̀t): II. 128. 171. IV. 181.[51]
ōt, oot (ó́t): III. 171.[52]
ōte (ȯ̀te): IV. 84.[53]
ōte (ó́te): II. 50. 197. V. 96. 178.[54]
ōth, ooth (ȯ̀th): III. 105. 150. 159.[55]
ōth, ooth (ó́th): II. 27. 184.[56]
ōthe (ȯ̀the): I. 20. IV. 18. V. 21.[57]
ōthe (ȯ̀the, ó́the): IV. 148.[58]
other: II. 208. 232. III. 36. IV. 58. 66. 87. V. 216. (*another, brother, other*).
ou: *see* ow.
oude (uude): II. 58. 154. III. 62. 97. V. 215 (*coude, loude, cloude, proude:* with A.-S. *ū*).
ough: II. 147. 228. III. 13. 29. V. 15. 168.
ought: I. 64. 83. 116. II. 83. 87. 107. III. 163. 189. 215. IV. 42. 153. V. 15. 167.
oughte: I. 56. 71. 153. II. 131. III. 38. 67. 83. 98. 109. 257. IV. 96. 100. 104. 136. V. 65. 112. 123. 142. 177. 251.
oules, oul is: V. 55.
oun (uun): I. 8. 16. 21. 27. 31. 43. 50. 67. 69. 80. 98. 102. 113. 154. II. 37. 43. 55. 70. 76. 81. 95. 160. 186. 203. III. 75. 149. 191. 228. 255. IV. 5. 16. 18. 28. 30. 65. 107. 142. 184. 185. 198. V. 1. 62. 81. 110. 119. 123. 139. 142. 144. 147. 188. 221. 236.
ounde (uundė): I. 123. 153. 156.

[50] I. e. *almost, most, wost,* with long open *o* from A.S. *ā*; also *bost, ost* (host).

[51] I.e. *hoot, noot, woot, wroot* (A.S. *hāt, nāt, wāt, wrāt*). With open *ō*.

[52] I.e. *foot, moot, soot* (A.S. *fōt, mōt, sōt*). With close *ō*.

[53] I.e. *hote* (from A.S. *hāt*); also *note, grote.* With open *ō*.

[54] I.e. *bote, fote, rote, swote* (with A.S. *ō*). With close *ō*.

[55] I.e. *clooth, gooth, looth, ooth, wrooth* (with A.S. *ā*). With open *ō*.

[56] I.e *dooth, sooth* (A.S. *ō*); with close *ō*.

[57] I.e. *bothe, wrothe* (A.S. *ā*); with open *ō*.

[58] The rimes are: *for sothe, bothe. Sothe* (A.S. *sōth*) has close *ō*; *bothe* (A.S. *bā*) has open *ō*. The rime is admissible, from the paucity of rimes in *-othe.*

II. 23. III. 74. 243. IV. 7. 11. 35. 85. 90. 238. V. 120. 184. 208. 215.
ounded (uunded): II. 77.
oune, owne (uune): II. 82. III. 27. 82. 156. IV. 30. 84.
ouns (uunz): V. 53. 54.
our (uur): V. 114.
oure (uure): I. 66. II. 57. 84. 244. III. 20. IV. 77. V. 92.
ouren (uuren): III. 181.
ourne, orne (urne): I. 122. III. 103. 212. V. 45. 69. 86. 193. (*tourne, distourne, retourne, soiourne, urne, Saturne*).
ourneth, orneth (urneth): I. 47. II. 114. V. 31 (*borneth, soiourneth, sporneth, torneth*).
ours (uurs): II. 194 (*recours, socours*).
ous (uus): I. 127. V. 83 (*bountevous, gracious, melodious, hous* = A.S. *hūs*). With long *u*. *See further under* us.
oute (uute): I. 22. 39. II. 88. 117. 199. III. 98. 107. IV. 58. 98. 103. 183. 225. V. 10. 13. 58. 79. 185. 208. 214. 217. 235.
outhe (uuthe): I. 84. 110. 141. II. 50. 70. 95. 137. 144. 163. 183. 215. III. 18. 128. 216. IV. 211. 213. 230. 239. V. 143. 157. 198. 227. 241.
ōve (óóve): III. 204 (*hove, Jove*).
ŏve (uve): I. 33. 134. II. 122. III. 126. 147. V. 144. 262. 264 (*above, love, shove*, pp.).
ow, ou (uu): I. 48. II. 144. 206. 238. III. 47. 145. 158. 212. 224. 236. IV. 15. 126. 190. V. 19. 48. 113. 249. (*how, now, prow, thou, yow*).
owe: I. 55. 92. II. 99. 123. 139. 146. 172. 237. III. 203. IV. 1. 24. 55. 69. V. 209.[59]
owe (uuë, uwë): I. 30. III. 123. V. 33.[60]
owed: I. 139 (*bestowed, rowed*).
owen: III. 252 (*flowen, growen*).
owne, owre: *see* oune, oure.
oye: (= o ye) I. 1. 17. 87. II. 20. 92. 107. 126. III. 51. 113. 125. 206. 208. 245. IV. 8. 40. 48. 187. 206. 233. V. 4. 17. 57. 61. 87. 88. 105. 112. 133. 198. 221.

uë: II. 100 (*argue, eschue*). *See* ewe, uwe.
ulle: I. 30. II. 148 (*dulle, fulle, pulle*).
ūne (yyne = üüne): I. 121. IV. 1. 56 (*comune, entune, fortune*).
unge: *see* onge (unge).
urbe: *see* orbe.
ure (yyre=üüre): I. 5. 15. 17. 41. 53. 67. 82. 98. 101. 112. 156. II. 32. 41. 60. 103. 106. 217. III. 2. 146. 149. 174. 196. IV. 36. 43. 47. 56. 108. 110. 190. 240. V. 7.

[59] As in E. *glow*. From A.S. *āw*: *yblowe, crowe, knowe, rowe, sowe, throwe*, v. From A.S. and Icel. *āg*: *lowe, throwe*, s. From A.S. *ōw*: *glowe*. From A.S. *ēow*: *knowe* (knee), *sowe* (sew), v., *trowe*. From A.S. *og*: *bowe*. In IV. 1, *ythrowe*, pp. rimes with *mowe*, grimace, from O.F. *moe*.

[60] In I. 30, the words are E. (from A.S. *ū*), viz. *browe* (brow), *rowe*, adj. (rough). In III. 123, V. 33, we find *avowe*, (*en*)*dowe*, *rescowe* (French).

22. 30. 35. 43. 50. 55. 102. 116. 119. 207. 220. 232. 243.
urne, urneth: *see* ourne, ourneth.
urthe, yrthe: III. 103 (*murthe, burthe*).
us: I. 10. 45. 57. 89. 94. 111. 118. II. 14. 18. 23. 25. 28. 29. 62. 88. 96. 150. 170. 189. 209. 212. 231. III. 8. 30. 73. 116. 227. 238. IV. 54. 67. 110. 116. 172. 229. V. 47. 59. 62. 69. 98. 137. 149. 151. 167. 185. 212. 224. 237. 250. *Riming with* ous: II. 109. V. 29. 65. 115.
use: II. 2. III. 81 (*excuse, muse, use*).
used: II. 155 (*excused, accused*).
usen: III. 147 (*usen, excusen*).
uwe, ewe, uë: I. 50. 55. II. 100. 146. 180. III. 86. 255. IV. 71. 188 (*argue, eschue, mewe, misconstrue, saluwe, sewe* (to follow), *stewe* (stew, *s.*), *truwe*, i.e. truce: all French). *See* ewe.

y, I (ii): I. 12. 55. 60. 62. 142. II. 3. 27. 35. 38. 78. 90. 97. 144. 183. 204. 220. 240. 246. III. 10. 23. 31. 108. 165. 213. IV. 17. 94. 99. 127. 135. 146. 151. 181. V. 12. 38. 71. 82. 154. 161. 165.
ȳce, īce (iise *with voiceless* s): I. 141. II. 104. 123. III. 47. 199. 206. 258. IV. 86. V. 244.[61] *Compare* yse *below.*
ȳces, īces, īce is: I. 99 (*vyces, vyce is*).
ȳde, īde (iide): I. 27. 46. 90. 137. II. 11. 88. 179. III. 92. 205. 210. 248. 255. 259. IV. 24. 99. 118. 154. 174. 190. 193. 199. 210. V. 5. 9. 30. 51. 71. 77. 84. 88. 100. 108. 110. 157. 165. 169.
ȳdel, īdel (iidel): I. 137. V. 14.
ȳë (ii-e): I, 28. 60. 65, 78. 104. 105. 148. II. 13. 43. 58. 63. 67. 69. 108. 111. 130. 154. 167. 184. 213. 216. 228. 245. III. 27, 40. 57. 82. 89. 120. 124. 126. 141. 146. 148. 198. 215. 225. 250. IV. 3. 17. 22. 40. 57. 101. 172. 175. 198. 210. 216. 232. 237. V. 6. 10. 26. 38. 46. 47. 52. 53. 64. 66. 70. 78. 80. 89. 101. 108. 129. 131. 173. 174. 176. 184. 212. 218. 219. 236. 256. 259.[62]
ȳëd (ii-ed): I. 13. IV. 209.
ȳën (ii-en): I. 44. II. 47. 77. 93. 124. III. 27. 163. 208. V. 117.
ȳës (ii-es): IV. 201.
ȳëth (ii-eth): IV. 46. 120.
ȳf (iif): II. 112. 120. III. 16. 186. V. 49.
ȳk (iik): II. 149.
ȳke (iike): I. 86. 119. II. 62.

[61] All French; *avaryce, cheryce, malyce, nyce, offyce, punyce, vyce.* Note that *cheryce, punyce* are now *cherish, punish.*

[62] English: *drye* (to suffer), *dye, hye* (high), *hye* (haste), *hye* (to hie), *lye* (to lie), *slye, sye* (to sink), *thrye, wrye, ye* (eye), *y-wrye.* French: *armonye, astronomye, aspye, bauderye, companye, crye, curtasye, denye, envye, fantasye, folye, frenesye, glorifye, glotonye, gye, langlerye, lelousye, Iuparlye, lytargye, maladye, melancolye, melodye, multiplye, notifye, novelrye, plye, poesye, prophesye, prye, remedye, signifye, spye*, s., *trecherye, vilanye. Dye* (to die) occurs repeatedly as a by-form of *drye*; see I. 60, 104, 148, &c. The word 'eye' appears as *yë*; see I. 65, II. 58, 130, IV. 57, 237, V. 64, 80, 129, &c. Compare note 31.

(rimes with *-yte*) 127. 182. 225. III. 9. 116. 168. 195. V. 194.[64]

ȳle (iile): I. 47. 103. II. 39. 73. 241. III. 111. 154. IV. 1. 38. V. 58. 126. 183.

ȳme (iime): I. 51. 76. II. 142. 157. 223. V. 68.

ȳn (iin): III. 40. IV. 69. (*engyn, fyn, myn, thyn*).

ȳne (iine): II. 97. 167. 169. 209. III. 55. 110. IV. 4. 56. 68. V. 1. 39. 42. 111. 161.

ȳr (iir): II. 191. III. 70. 234 (*desyr, fyr, spyr, wyr*).

ȳre (iire): III. 4. 102. IV. 18. 27. 73. 117. V. 85. 103. 210.

yrthe: *see* urthe.

ȳs (iis): IV. 60 (*wys, avys*).

ȳse, ise (iize, *with voiced* s): I. 12. 24. 40. 48. 52. 100. 137. 138. 142. II. 5. 11. 40. 56. 97. 103. 131. 152. 199. 205. 209. 221. 229. 239. 243. III. 6. 8. 10. 19. 23. 29. 34. 48. 60. 63. 66. 68. 77. 88. 122. 135. 139. 164. 170. 184. 199. 210. 222. 228. 229. 240. 242. 244. 257. 260. IV. 12. 34. 37. 57. 74. 105. 116. 119. 127. 192. 196. 197. 212. 219. 241. V. 59. 61. 157. 189. 210. 226. 260.[63] *Compare* yce *above*.

ȳsed (iised): III. 47. 170. (*avysed, chastysed, surprysed*).

ȳt (iit): II. 102. III. 149. 197. IV. 240. V. 20.

ȳte (iite): I. 21. 118. II. 2. 37. 39. 55. 100. 127. 147. 152. 166. 172. 174. 183. 236. III. 9. 72. 106. 119. 129. 179. 224. IV. 2. 98. V. 185. 191. 233. 253.[64]

ȳtes (iitez): V. 265 (*rytes, appetytes*).

ȳteth (iiteth): III. 236 (*byteth, delyteth*).

ȳthe (iidhe): IV. 108. V. 198 (*blythe, l., sythe, swythe*).

ȳve (iive): I. 85. 138. II. 18. 20. 30. 127. 148. 151. 217. 220. 230. III. 33. IV. 25. 39. 71. 109. 194. V. 24. 39. 57. 95. 127. 196. 222. 223. 267. (English: blyve, dr., f., h., l., r., str., thr.; French: Argyve, circumscr., depr., discr.)

ȳves (iivez): II. 17. V. 55. (*lyves, wyves*).

A few peculiar stanzas may be noticed. Thus we find the endings *-y* and *-yë* in the same stanza in I. 60, IV. 17, V. 38; and in the last two instances they are used alternately. In III. 27, the endings *-yën* and *-yë* occur alternately. In IV. 137, and V. 202, we find, alternately, the endings *-eye* and *-ay* (*-ey*). In V. 3, 4, we have very instructive examples. In the former of these stanzas, we find the first and third lines ending with *Dioméde, bléde*, with close *e*; whilst the second, fourth, and fifth lines end with *lède, rède, rède*, with open *e*. In the

[63] English; *agryse, aryse, forbyse, ryse, wyse*, sb., and adj. French *avyse, covetyse, cowardyse, devyse*, v., *despyse, disgyse, empryse, gyse, sacrifyse*, sb. *servyse, suffyse*. Note that we now say *cowardice, sacrifice, service, suffice*; with voiceless *s*. In III. 199 we find both *despyse, covetyse*, and *nyce, vyce*.

[64] In II. 127, if the reading is correct, we fynd *syke* used as riming with *endyte, whyte*; which merely gives an assonance. (Read *syte*, to grieve.)

latter, we have the rimes *lōre, evermōre,* with long open *o*, and *forlŏre, mŏre, tofŏre,* in which the *o* was originally short, and had probably not yet attained its full length. Prof. Lounsbury (*Studies in Chaucer*, I. 393) calls attention to these stanzas as shewing evidence of carelessness on the poet's part; whereas they prove precisely the contrary. In connection with this subject, the student should look for himself at Anelida, ll. 299—307, where we find a stanza precisely parallel to that in ll. 238—246 above. The rimes *womanhède, dède, lède, drède, sède,* all shew the open *e* (cf. A.S. *-hād, dǣd, lǣdan, drǣdan, sǣdan*); whilst the rimes *néde, béde, méde, héde,* all shew the close *e* (cf. A.S. *nēod, bēodan, mēd, hēdan*). This looks very much as if Chaucer had anticipated the charge of carelessness as being like to arise, and had prepared a trap for his accusers.[65]

So again, in IV. 208, we have the rimes *stĕre* (stir, A.S. *styrian*), *bĕre* (bear), *ledĕre* (leader), as distinct from the rimes *dēre, yfère.* In the former set, the *e* is open, and originally short; in the latter pair, it is long and close.

Yet again, in V. 32, we have *dere, clere,* with long close *e*, and *where, were, tere* (tear), with long open *e*.

When these peculiarities are properly understood, we may sometimes even gain a clue to the sense intended. Thus, in the last stanza cited, IV. 208, the word *stere* has an open *e*, originally short; it therefore means 'stir,' i.e. employ, put in practice, and cannot mean *steer*, or direct, as in IV. 41, where it rimes with *manére* and *dére.* The scribe of the Cambridge MS. was aware of this, and employs the spelling *stire;* but the scribe of MS. Harl. 2280 was *not* aware of it, and alters the word to *steere*, as printed by Dr. Morris in the Aldine edition, vol. iv. p. 359, where the stanza is misnumbered 204. For a like reason, as already shewn above, the word *hĕre*, in II. 238, must mean 'her,' not 'hear'; in III. 39, the same word *hĕre* rimes with *swĕre*, whilst the very same stanza ends with *dēre, yfère.*

[65] I can only here protest, generally, against the inaccuracy of the numerous accusations brought against Chaucer in the work to which I refer. To a large number of the statements there made I take exception altogether; the linguistic and grammatical "facts" are frequently misstated or misinterpreted. At the same time, let me testify to the literary value of the work.

EXPLANATION OF APPARENT EXCEPTIONS.

In the above list, I have purposely drawn attention to apparent exceptions. Thus, to take the case of the ending *ēde*, we have examples of (èède) with long open *e*, of (éède) with long close *e*, and a third set in which these two classes of words seem to be confused. It remains to be shewn how such exceptions arose.

As regards close and open *e*, the endings (èène) and (éène) are never confused in Troilus. The chief cases to be considered are those in which the endings are *ē, ēche, ēde, ēke, ēle, ēpe, ēre, ēte, ēve.*

Of course, it will be readily understood that, for most of my results, I am indebted to the standard and very remarkable work upon the subject familiarly known as Ten Brink's *Chaucers Sprache und Verskunst;* though it is due to Dr. Weymouth to remember that he first called attention to the different sounds of *e* in his paper on "*Here* and *There* in Chaucer"; see Essays on Chaucer, p. 311. But it is one of my points, that a few of the results given by Ten Brink are not to be accepted, as they tell against the author's own arguments. Thus, when he states, at p. 20, that the words *clene* and *lene* sometimes appear with close *e*, it is obvious that, if such were really the case, we may as well give up all distinctions between open and close *e* at once. These characteristic words are still spelt with *ea* (*clean, lean*) in modern English, and the *e* in them must always have been open. When we look at the evidence, I find (1) that they always have open *e* in Troilus, and (2) that they do not occur in the Rime-Index to the Minor Poems at all. Consequently, all the evidence is limited to the fact that, in the Canterbury Tales, each of them *once* rimes with *y-sene*. And I shall shew below that the *e* in *ysene* is variable, and is not to be relied upon as furnishing evidence either way. This is another of my points, viz. that the variable vowel which appears as *ĭe* and *ȳ* in A.S., and as *ē* in Mercian, occurs as a variable vowel in Chaucer, and rimes with a long *e* of either quality.

In order to arrive at the general principles, it will suffice to take a few examples; and I shall further limit the investigation by considering only words of English origin, and disregarding the French ones.

The simple general rule is that the M.E. long open *ē* arises from A.S. *ēa*, or *ǣ*, or from lengthening of short *e*, or even of *y*. There are other sources, duly enumerated by Ten Brink, but these will suffice for my purpose. I shall also

leave out of sight for the present the lengthenings of short *e*, as Chaucer usually keeps words with original short *e* and *y* apart from the rest.

On the other hand the M.E. long close *ē* usually arises from A.S. *ē* or *ēo*; and, amongst the values of A.S. *ē*, we must include the cases in which it is equivalent to A.S. *ȳ* or *īe* arising from mutation. This last case, however, presents difficulties, as I shall presently shew.

And the general principle is, that words with open *ē* and words with close *ē* are not, in general, allowed to rime with one another.

To take a few examples.

In II. 8, we find *rede*, red, riming with *mede*, mead, and *sprede*, to spread. Here the A.S. forms are *rēad*, *mǣd*, *sprēdan*; and by the rule, the *ē* is open in each case. See further instances in footnote 4, p. 8.*

Again, in II. 90, we find *stede*, a steed, riming with *blede*, to bleed. The A.S. forms are *stēda*, *blēdan*; and the *ē*, in both instances, is close. See further instances in footnote 5.

But further search soon lands us in difficulties. Thus, in I. 72, we find the rimes *drede*, *hede*, *blede*. Here *drede* is allied to A.S. *drǣdan*, and we should expect the *ē* (apparently from A. S. *ǣ*) to be open; whilst we are quite sure that in *blede* (from A.S. *blēdan*) it is close. This shews at once that the general rule given above is, here at any rate, in fault.

The matter must be looked into a little more closely; and the difficulty will then be found to resolve itself into this. There are (as duly noted by Ten Brink, p. 19) two values of the A.S. *ǣ*, which must be carefully distinguished. The first, which I shall call stable *ǣ*, because it regularly produces an open *ē* in M.E., answers to Germanic and Goth. *ai*, and is usually due to mutation. Thus *sprede*, to spread, A.S. *sprēdan*, answers to a Goth. **spraidjan*, for, although the Gothic form does not occur, we can infer its vowel-sound from comparison with the G. *spreiten*. It therefore rimes exactly with *rède*, red, from A.S. *rēad*, as in II. 8.

The second kind of *ǣ*, which I shall call unstable *ǣ*, because it occurs in forms which are treated both ways in Chaucer, answers to an original Germanic *ǣ*, Gothic *ē*, and does not arise from mutation, though it may arise from gradation. Thus the M.E. *dēde*, deed, A.S. *dǣd*, answers to Goth. *gadēds*, a deed, G. *That*, and the contrast between the vowel in G. *That* and that in *spreiten*, to spread, is very marked. It is from words of this class that all the trouble arises.

If we further enquire, why there should have been any difference of development in such cases, and how the same form should, to all appearances, yield both an open *ē* and a

close one, I believe the answer is really quite clear. For it is in precisely such cases that we find different forms in A.S. and in Old Mercian. Thus, whilst the A.S. form of 'deed' is *dǣd*, it is equally clear that the Mercian form was *dēd*; see Sweet's O. E. Texts, p. 606. It is perhaps even more to the purpose to note that our mod. E. *deed* is Mercian, and not Southern, and that is why it is not spelt with *ea* in Tudor English. Hence Chaucer had, ready to his use, two forms of this word. One was the Southern *dèèd*, with open *e*, from A.S. *dǣd*; and the other was the Midland *dééd*, with close *e*; and, as the Midland dialect was rapidly gaining the ascendency, he could hardly go wrong if he sometimes used the more popular form. This I believe to be the simple solution of the whole mystery. Chaucer knew nothing of etymology, but he knew how words were pronounced by his cotemporaries. In words with *ē* from A.S. *ēa*[66] or from stable A.S. *ǣ*, the *e* was ALWAYS open, and he so treated it. In words from A.S. *ē* or *ēo*, the *e* was ALWAYS close, and he so treated it. In words from A.S. unstable *ǣ*, i.e. a vowel which remained as open *ē* in Southern English, but became close *ē* in Midland, he had a choice of forms; and we cannot be surprised that he took advantage of the fact.

All that remains to be done is to make a list of such variable words, and to set them aside; we shall then have a certain number left of which the pronunciation was NOT, to his ear, doubtful; and such words will form most valuable rime-tests, because, as will appear from examination, Lydgate (to mention no one else) paid not the slightest heed to any such nice distinctions. In fact, we shall never appreciate Chaucer's rimes till we realise that, in respect of them, his language is decidedly archaic. So far from being the first of a new school, he was (as regards his rimes, at any rate) the last of the old school; a fact which has been profoundly disregarded and neglected.

To complete these remarks, I must note that yet one difficulty remains; and it is one which Ten Brink has not explained. Cases occur in which a long *e* that should be close, appears to be open. There is a capital example in the Prologue, l. 592, where *lene*, lean (A.S. *hlǣne*) with open *e*, rimes with *ysēne*, visible, A.S. *gesȳne*. The explanation is parallel to the case above. There are really two kinds of long *e* which we should expect to be close. The one is STABLE; viz. the *e* seen in *blēde*, to bleed, A.S. *blēdan*, where the *ē* arises from mutation of *ō*, as well as the stable vowel in *dēpe*, from A.S. *ēo* in *dēop*; and there is the UNSTABLE vowel in *ysēne*, visible. For the

[66] An apparent exception occurs in *cheke*, A.S. *cēace*, Anglian *cēce*, mod. E. *cheek*; with unstable *e*. Its *ēa* is unusual, and due to the preceding *c*.

A.S. forms of this word are various; we find *gesīene*, *gesȳne*, and *gesēne*, all three. Of these, *gesīene* is the earlier form for *gesȳne*, and may here be neglected; but *gesȳne* and *gesēne* remain. *Gesȳne* is the usual A.S. form, whilst *gesēne* is Midland and Northern; see Sweet, O. E. Texts, p. 608, and the A. S. Dictionary. From the Midland *gesēne* came M. E. *ysēne*, with close *e*, regularly; and this is the form which Chaucer usually adopts, though not in the passage here considered. The A.S. *gesȳne* would have developed regularly into *ysyne*, with *y* = long *i*, just as the A.S. *mȳs* became *mys*, mod. E. *mice*. But the *y*-sound was difficult of treatment, as the old sound of it was lost; and Ten Brink has noted the variation in the development of A.S. short *y*, which became sometimes short *i* and sometimes short open *e*. In the same way, I should suppose that this A.S. long *y* may sometimes have corresponded to long open *e*; which would make *ysène* (with open *e*) a Southern (probably a Kentish) form. There is a remarkable parallel to this in the development of A.S. *fȳr*, fire. This usually becomes *fȳr* in Chaucer, with long *i*; but in I. 33, we have the remarkable form *fēre*, riming with *were*, were (A.S. *wǣron*) and *stere*, to stir (A.S. *styrian*), both with open *e*; indeed, *stere*, to stir, is really another example of the same development, as the *e* in it is merely lengthened from A.S. *y*. This long open *ē*, corresponding to A.S. long *y*, is, in fact, Kentish; the form *fer* occurs in Shoreham, and *ver* in the Ayenbite of Inwyt.

If we sum up the results thus obtained, we see that, in considering Chaucer's forms, we must set aside, AS UNSTABLE, all words in which long *e* corresponds either to a Germanic *ǣ* (Gothic *ē*, German *ā*), or otherwise to A.S. unstable *ȳ* (Mercian *ē*). It remains to enumerate the chief of these, as occurring in Troilus. See footnotes on pp. 8*—12*.

Eche. The verb *ēche*, to eke, answers to A.S. *ȳcan*. *Leche*, a leech, is allied to Goth. *lēkeis*, a physician. *Speche*, speech, is from the stem seen in *sprǣc-on*, they spoke, with the same vowel as in Goth. *brēkun*, they broke. All these words have unstable *e*.

Ede. *Dede*, deed; A.S. *dǣd*, Goth. *gadēds*. *Drede*, to dread, A.S. *on-drǣdan*, O. H. G. *trātan*. From V. 237, it is difficult to draw any clear inference; *brede* should have open *ē* (cf. A.S. *brād*, Goth. *braids*); *hede*, heed, goes with A.S. *hȳdan*, and its vowel is unstable; and *Diomede*, though the *e* should be close, is a proper name, and needs no exact treatment.

Eke. Besides the correct form *èèk* (A.S. *ēac*), Chaucer has a form *eke*, with unoriginal final *e*; he probably connected it with the verb *eche*, to eke, in which the *e* is unstable, as it arose from mutation.

Cheke answers to A.S. *cēace*, Anglian *cēce*, mod. E. *cheek;* but here the *ēa* is not the usual A.S. *ēa*, being merely due to the initial *c*, and the Germanic type is **kākā* (New E. Dict.) whence the A.S. original form **cēce;* so that the *e* is unstable, by the rule above given.

Ele; ene. Rimes in *ēle* and *ēne* are all regular. See also *ēme, ēmeth.* The rimes in *ēmen* are imperfect.

Epe. Slepe has unstable *e;* cf. Goth. *slēpan.*

Ere. Unstable *e* occurs in *fere*, fire, as explained above; also in *here*, to hear, A.S. *hȳran, hēran.* Also in *yere*, year, because the *ēa* in A.S. *gēar* is not the usual diphthong *ēa*, but due to the preceding *g;* the Goth. form is *jēr*, so that the M. E. *e* is unstable, by the rule. *Bere*, a bier, is from the verbal stem *bēr-on*, corresponding to Goth. *bērun;* hence the *e* is unstable.

But a real difficulty occurs in the riming of *lere*, to teach, with *here*, here, and *dere*, dear. *Lere*, A.S. *lǣran*, Goth. *laisjan*, should have the open *e;* but it here rimes with words in which the *e* is close. This is one of the exceptional words noted by Ten Brink (*Chaucer's Sprache*, § 25). No explanation is offered, and I know of none, unless it be that it was confused with *lere*, cheek, from A.S. *hlēor.* But we must note the fact.

Ete. The exceptional words are *bihete, mete* (to dream), *strete*, street. *Bihete* is really a false form for *bihote* (A.S. *bihātan*); the *e* is due to confusion with the pt. t. *bihēt*, where *hēt* is for A.S. *hēht*, the result of contraction; hence the *e* is doubtful and unstable. *Mete*, to dream, is from A.S. *mētan*, of unknown origin; hence we may regard the *e* as doubtful. *Strete*, a street, answers to A.S. *strēt*, Mercian *strēt*, mod. E. *street;* hence the *e* is unstable, as explained above.

Eve. Ten Brink (*Ch. Studien*, §§ 25, 23), thinks that *leve*, sb., leave, was treated as if with close *e* by confusion with *bilēven*, to believe, which, he says, has close *e.* Whatever be the right explanation, we must set aside *leve*, leave, as an exceptional word. So also *eve*, eve, A.S. *ǣfen*, Mercian *ēfen*, has a variable vowel; see Sweet, O. E. Texts, p. 602.

Having now considered the doubtful cases, which may be altogether set aside, it remains to draw up the list of words in which the quality of the long *e*, at least in Troilus, admits of no doubt. The result gives us a valuable set of test-rimes, by which the genuineness of a poem attributed to Chaucer may be investigated. Of course, a *few* divergences may admit of explanation; but the presence of a large number of them should make us extremely suspicious.

The list is as follows.

(A) The following words (in Troilus) have *open e* only. (I omit

some doubtful cases, in addition to those discussed above; and only give those which ought certainly to have the open vowel.)

teche, to teach.

dede, dead; *lede*, lead (the metal); *rede*, red. Also *lede*, to lead; *sprede*, to spread. The other words in *ede* are doubtful.

breke, to break, *speke*, to speak, *wreke*, to wreak, have open *e*; but it was originally short, and these words are kept apart from others.

bene, bean; *clene*, clean; *lene*, lean; *mene*, to mean.

hepe, heap; *lepe*, to leap.

there, there; *were*, were; *where*, where. Also *ere*, ear; *gere*, gear; *tere*, a tear. (*Fere*, fear, has unstable *e*; cf. G. *Gefahr*.)

bere, to bear, *dere*, to harm, *swere*, to swear, *tere*, to tear, besides *bere*, a bear, *spere*, a spear, *were*, a weir, *here*, her, *stere*, to stir, likewise have open *e*; but the *e* was originally short, and these words are kept apart.

bete, to beat; *grete*, great; *hete*, heat; *spete*, to spit, *swete*, to sweat, threte, to threat. Also *ete*, to eat, *foryete*, to forget; see notes 26, 27. (I omit doubtful cases.)

reve, to reave; *greve*, a grove. (But *leve*, to leave, is doubtful.)

(B) The following (in Troilus) have close long *e* only.

seche, to seek; *biseche*, to beseech.

forbede, to forbid; *nede*, need; *yede*, went. Also *bede*, to offer, *blede*, to bleed; *brede*, to breed; *fede*, to feed; *glede*, a glowing coal; *spede*, to speed; *stede*, a steed.

meke, meek; *seke*, to seek.

bitwene, between; *grene*, green; *kene*, keen; *quene*, queen; *tene*, vexation; *wene*, to ween.

kepe, to keep; *wepe*, to weep; also *depe*, deep.

fere, companion; *yfere*, together; *here*, here; *dere*, dear.

bete, *flete*, *grete*, *mete*, to mend, float, greet, meet; *swete*, sweet.

leve, dear.

Of course, the rime-tests consist in this, that not one of the words in class A can possibly rime with one of those in class B, either in Troilus or in any genuine work of Chaucer.

To test this, we must first refer to Cromie's Rime-Index to the Canterbury Tales, under the headings, *eche*, *ede* (*eede*), *eke*, *ene*, *epe*, *ere*, *ete*, *eve*.

The only apparent exceptions that I can find are two; and they are worth notice.

Under *eepe*, we are told that *leepe*, 3 s. perf., rimes with *keepe*, n. obj. The reference is to Group A. 2688. When we look, we find that the Ellesmere MS. has wrong spellings; the words should be *leep*, *keep*. Or rather, we find that the

final *e* is not real, but only represents a meaningless flourish in the MS. Now it is a neat point of grammar that, although *lepen*, to leap (A.S. *hlēapan*) has an open *e*, its past tense (A.S. *hlēop*) has a close *e*; so that the rime is quite correct. In both words, the *e* is close.

The other case (A 1422) is worth citing. Mr. Cromie says, at p. 108, that *here*, adv., rimes with the inf. *bere*, to bear; which is, in my view, impossible.

The lines run thus:—

> "He fil in office with a chamberleyn,
> The which that dwelling was with Emelye.
> For he was wys, and coude sone aspye
> Of every servaunt, which that serveth *here*.
> Wel coude he hewen wode, and water bere."

This is a case where the sound decides the sense. The *e* in *bere* is properly short; hence the same is true of *here*. Accordingly, *here* is not an adverb, nor does it mean 'here'; it is the personal pronoun, A.S. *hire*, and it means 'her'; precisely as it does in Troilus, II. 238.

In the Minor Poems, the following passages are the only ones that I can find that present any difficulty.

In the Death of Blaunche, 1253, we find *need* riming with *heed* (head); so that *need* has here apparently, an open *e*. Ten Brink has noted this exception (at p. 20), and explains it by remarking that there is a double form of the word in A.S., viz. *nēad* as well as *nēod*. At any rate, we see that the word *nede* cannot be relied on as a test-word, and must be struck out; though there is only this one example of its use with open *e*.

In the Death of Blaunche, 773, we find *dere* (dear) riming with *were*, were. This, again, is exceptional. We might say that, as A.S. *wǣron* answers to Goth. *wesun*, the *e* in it is unstable. But once more, viz. in Clk. Ta. 882, we again find *were* riming with *dere*; and, after all, *dere* (see below) has unstable *e*. The Death of Blaunche presents many difficulties, and the text of it is far more uncertain and unsatisfactory than that of any other genuine poem.

In the House of Fame, 1885, we find the rime *here* (here), *lere* (to teach). This only shews that *lere* is here once more used with the close *e*; I have already said (p. 26*) that it is no sure test-word.

I just note the rime of *here* (here) with *were* (perplexity); H. Fame, 980. *Were* is of F. origin; and several such words have the close *e*; see Ten Brink, p. 48.

In the Legend of Good Women. 1870, we have the unusual rime *there* (there) with *dere* (dear). Ten Brink has noted this (p. 20). He remarks that it is the only example in which

there seems to have close *e*; but it is rather one of three cases in which *dere* has open *e* (from A.S. *dȳre*). See p. 28.

These are all the difficulties which I could find, after a search through the Index to the Minor Poems. The only modifications they suggest are these: the word *need* is once found riming with *heed* (head); and the word *dere* (though it usually has a close *e*) really has unstable *e* (A.S. *dēore*, *dȳre*).

It is interesting to apply the results to other Poems.

The beautiful Roundels entitled Merciless Beauty answer the test surprisingly. In the first stanza, the author uses the rimes *sustene*, *kene*, *grene*, *quene*, *sene*, where all the vowels are close, if we include *sene*, which has the variable *e* (close in Midland). In the second stanza, the rimes are *pleyne*, *cheyne*, *feyne*, *atteyne*, *pleyne*, all of French origin, in which the sound is slightly varied to that of the nearest diphthong. And in the third stanza, we find *lene*, *bene*, *mene*, v., *clene*, *mene*, s., in which the *e* is now open.

In the poem called A Compleint to his Lady, the final stanza of which, with Chaucer's name appended, was discovered by Dr. Furnivall after I had claimed it for Chaucer, every rime is entirely perfect, and many of them are highly characteristic of him, being used elsewhere very freely.

The poem which I have called An Amorous Complaint has every rime perfect, except in l. 16, where the author rimes *do* (with close *o*) with *wo*, *go* (with open *o*). But *do* rimes with *go* in Troilus, I. 11, and II. 114, and with *wo* in Troilus, I. 119; see footnote 34.

This shews one side of the argument. It is instructive to turn to a piece like The Complaint of the Black Knight, which we now know to be Lydgate's, as printed in the Aldine Chaucer, vi. 235. In the very first stanza we find *white* riming with *brighte* and *nighte*, which, to the student of Chaucer, is sufficiently astonishing. Other non-Chaucerian rimes are seen in *pitously*, *malady* (st. 20), where the form should be *maladye*, and the same error occurs in st. 27; in *ageyn*, *tweyn*, *peyn* (34), where the latter forms should be *tweyne*, *peyne*; in *forjuged*, *excused* (40), which is not a true rime at all; in *ywreke*, *clepe* (41), a mere assonance; in *feithfully*, *cry* (65), where *I cry* should rather be *I cry-e*; in *wrecche*, with short *e*, riming with *leche*, *seche* (68); *seyn*, *peyn* (for *peyn e*, 82); *went* (for *went-e*), pt. t., *shent*, pp. (93); *peyn* (for *peyn-e*), *ayeyn* (93); *quen-e*, dissyllabic, *seen* (miswritten *sene*), monosyllabic, (97). Here are twelve difficulties in the course of 97 stanzas; but there are more behind. For the test-words already given above would alone suffice. In st. 4, we find *swête*, sweet, paired off with *hète*, heat; in st. 18, we find *grêne* paired off with *clène*; and in st. 86, we have *rède*, red, paired off with *spéde*, to

speed. That is, we have here three exceptions in the course of 97 stanzas, being more than can be found in the whole of Chaucer's genuine works put together. In fact, the indiscriminate riming of close and open *e* is a capital test for Lydgate and for work of the fifteenth century. Using this test alone, we should see cause to suspect The Flower and the Leaf, which has three false rimes of this class, viz. *ète*, to eat, *swéte*, sweet (st. 13); *bète*, pp. beaten, actually riming with the pp. *set* (31); and *grêne* riming with *clène* (42); not to mention that the author makes the dissyllabic words *wene, grene*, rime with the pp. *seen* (36); and again, *grene, tene* rime with the pp. *been* (56); and yet again, *grene* rime with the pp. *seen* (57), and with *been* (77). ON THIS POINT ALONE, the author differs from Chaucer SEVEN times!

The Court of Love differs from Chaucer in instances too many to enumerate; but, as to this particular point, I only observe the riming of *grêne* with *clène*, l. 816; and of *dêre* with *require*, l. 851; but we may alter *require* to the Chaucerian form *requere*. At l. 79, we find the dissyllabic *grene;* it rimes with the monosyllable *been*.

Similar tests apply to open and close *o*, for which see the Index. We might arrange these, similarly, into two classes, viz. (A) with the open sound, and (B) with the close sound; and we should find that they do not rime together; i.e, if we first eliminate those words which are observed to be of a variable character. I give the list below.

It is also curious to observe that, in Troilus, the words *wolde, nolde, sholde*, usually rime together. *Wolde* rimes with *biholde* once only, III. 17; but *sholde* never rimes with any words but *wolde* and *nolde*. In the Cant. Tales, *wolde* rimes with several words; but *sholde* only with *wolde* and *nolde*. The only exception is in the Book of the Duchess, 1200, where *sholde* rimes with *tolde*. It would greatly improve the sense as well as the metre to substitute *wolde* for *sholde* in this passage.

Another point I wish to mention is the distinction, in Chaucer, between the voiceless and voiced sounds of *s* in certain words. Thus he has *vyce*, vice, with the *c* as at present; and, contrariwise, *ryse*, rise, with *s* as *z*, also at present; but in certain words his usage is just the opposite of what it is now. See footnote no. 63. This peculiarity may also, perhaps, serve, in some instances, to detect spurious poems.

Now that I have exemplified the mode of using these test-words, I give fuller lists, slightly augmented by help of Mr. Cromie's Rime-Index, and adding a third class (C) of words which have a variable vowel, and are therefore *not* available as test-words; for it is useful to know the character of these also.

The following is THE KEY to the meaning of the lists.

1. (A) contains words with open long *e* and open long *o*. The *chief* sources of open long *e* are (*a*) A.S. *ēa* and (*b*) the stable A.S. *ǣ* answering to Goth. *ai* (O. H. G. *ei*) and usually due to mutation of A.S. *ā*. We may include words with A.S. short *e*, though these often keep the vowel somewhat short; perhaps it was only half-long.

The sources of open long *o* are (*a*) A.S. *ā* and (*b*) a lengthening of A.S. short *o*; perhaps the latter was only half-long.

2. (B) contains words with close long *e* and close long *o*. The *chief* sources of close long *e* are (*a*) A.S. *ēo* and (*b*) A.S. *ē*. The chief source of close long *o* is A.S. *ō*.

3. (C) contains words with variable long *e* and variable long *o*. The chief source of variable long *e* is the unstable A.S. *ǣ* answering to Gothic *ē* (G. *ā*); this *ǣ* occurs in *sprǣc-on*, third stem of the strong verb *sprecan*, and in its derivative *sprǣce*. It also appears to arise from Mercian *ē*, corresponding to A.S. *īe*, *ȳ*, mutation of *ēa*, *ēo*.

Results. Words in (A) rime with each other, but never rime with words in (B). Words in (B) rime with each other, but never with words in (A). Words in (C) rime with words both in (A) and (B).

eche. (A) *tèche*, *bitèche*. (B) *séche*, *biséche*. (C) *eche*, to eke, *leche*, *speche*.

ede. (A) *dede*, dead, *hede*, head, *lede*, lead (metal), *rede*, red, *sprede*, to spread. (B) *bede*, to offer, *blede*, v., *brede*, v., *crede*, *fede*, *forbede*, *glede*, *nede**, *spede*, v., *stede*, a steed. (C) *dede*, deed, *drede*, s. and v., *hede*, to heed, *rede*, to advise. Words in *-hede* almost always shew open *e*, but a few exceptions occur.

eke. (A) *brĕke*, v., *spĕke*, v., *wrĕke*, v., *awrĕke*, *ywrĕke*, with short *e*; *leke*, leek. (B) *meke*, *seke*, v., *seke*, sick, *biseke*.

ene. (A) *bene*, bean, *clene*, *lene*, adj., *mene*, to mean, *unclene*. (B) *bitwene*, *grene*, *kene*, *quene*, *tene*, vexation, *wene*, v. (C) *sene*, adj., visible, *y-sene* (the same), *shene*, bright.

epe. (A) *chepe*, to buy, *hepe*, *lepe*, v., *stepe*, bright. (B) *crepe*, v., *depe*, *kepe*, *wepe*. (C) *slepe*.

ere. (A) *bĕre*, a bear, *bĕre*, to bear, *dĕre*, to harm, *ĕre*, to plough, *hĕre*, her, *spĕre*, spear, *stĕre*, to stir, *swĕre*, to swear, *tĕre*, to tear, *wĕre*, a weir, *wĕre*, to defend; all with (original) short *e*. Also *ere*, ear, *gere*, gear, *tere*, tear; and *there*,† *were*,‡ *where*. (B) *dere*,§ dear, *fere*, companion, *here*, here, *yfere*, together. (Here belong the common F.

* *Nede* once occurs as *need*, riming with *hèèd*, head, B. Duch. 1253.

† *There* once rimes with *dere*, adj., Legend, 1870.

‡ *Were* twice rimes with *dere*, adj., B. Duch. 773, Clk. Ta. 822.

§ *Dere* usually has close *e* (A.S. *dēore*); but it also rimes with *there*, *were*; see above, and cf. A.S. *dȳre*.

words *clĕre*, *clere*, *manere*, *matere*.) (C) *bere*, bier, *fere*, fear, *here*, to hear, *lere*, to teach, *yere*, year; see p. 26.*

ete. (A) *bete*, to beat, *grete*, great, *hete*, heat, *spete*, to spit, *swete*, to sweat, *threte*, v., *wete*, wet, *ybete*, beaten. Also *ĕte*, to eat, *forytte*, to forget, *mĕte*, meat (originally with short *e*). (B) *bete*, to mend, *flete*, to float, *grete*, to greet, *swete*, sweet. (C) *bihete*, to promise, *forlete*, to let go, *lete*, to let, *mete*, to dream, *shete*, sheet, *strete*, street.

eve. (A) *bireve*, *deve*, pl., deaf, *greve*, grove, *reve*, to reave. (B). *leve*, dear, *reve*, a reeve. (C) *eve*, eve, *leve*, to believe, *bileve*, belief, *leve*, to permit. Note that *yeve*, to give, usually rimes with *live*, to live, as in mod. English.

o. All words in *o* seem to rime together; of these, *to*, *therto*, *unto*, *do*, *fordo*, should have the close sound.

olde. *Nolde*, *sholde*, *wolde*, usually rime together. Occasionally *wolde* rimes with other words. In only one case does *sholde* rime with *tolde* (B. Duch. 1200), where *wolde* would make better sense.

one. (A) *alone*, *echone*, *bone*, bone, *grone*, to groan, *lone*, loan, *mone*, to moan, *one*, one. (B) *bone*, boon, *eftsone*, *mone*, moon, *sone*, soon. (C) *done*, to do. [Note that *sŏne*, son, *wŏne*, to dwell, are really written for *sune*, *wune*, and only rime with each other.]

onge. [Note that *songe*, pp., *spronge*, pp., *tonge*, *yonge*, are really written for *sunge*, *sprunge*, *tunge*, *yunge*. They rime together, but are quite distinct from *fonge*, *honge*, *longe*, *stronge*, *wronge*; just as in mod. English.]

ook. (A) *ook*, *strook*. (B) *awook*, *book*, *cook*, *forsook*, *hook*, *look*, *quook*, *shook*, *took*, *wook*.

oot. (A) *boot*, he bit, *goot*, goat, *hoot*, hot, *noot*, know not, *smoot*, smote, *woot*, know, *wroot*, wrote. (B) *foot*, *moot*, must, *soot*.

ooth. (A) *clooth*, *gooth*, *looth*, *ooth*, *wrooth*. (B) *dooth*, *sooth*, *tooth*.

ore. *Bifore*, *bore*, pp. born, *forlore*, pp., *more*, a root, *shore*, pp., *swore*, pp., *therfore*, *wherfore*, originally had a short *o*, and usually rime together. *Hore*, pl., hoary, *lore*, *more*, *rore*, *sore*, *yore*, have open long *o*, and usually rime together. In a few cases, words in one set rime with words in the other.

ote. (A) *grote*, groat, *hote*, hot, *throte*, throat. (B) *bote*, satisfaction, *fote*, *rote*, root, *swote*, sweet.

In conclusion, I offer these lists for what they are worth. I believe them to be fairly correct; but I do not suppose that they are altogether free from blunders. Some peculiarities may have escaped my notice; and some of my references may be incorrect, owing to natural human imperfection.

and an enlargd Autotype of Hoccleve's Portrait of Chaucer, edited by F. J. Furnivall.

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Of the **Second Series**, the issue for **1878** (there was none in **1877**) is,

18. *Essays on Chaucer, his Words and Works*, Part IV. 11. On *here* and *there* in Chaucer (his Pronunciation of the two e's), by Dr. R. F. Weymouth; 12. On *α*. An Original Version of the *Knight's Tale; β*. the Date (1381) and Personages of the *Parlament of Foules; γ*. on *Anelida and Arcyte*, on Lollius, on Chaucer, and Boccaccio, &c., by Dr. John Koch, with a fragment of a later *Palamon and Ersyte* from the Dublin MS D. 4. 18.

Of the **Second Series**, the issue for **1884** (none in 1879, '80, '81, '82, '83, '85) is,

19. *Essays on Chaucer, his Words and Works*, Part V: 13. Chaucer's *Pardoner:* his character illustrated by documents of his time, by Dr J. J. Jusserand. 14. Why the *Romaunt of the Rose* is not Chaucer's, by Prof. Skeat, M.A. 15. Chaucer's *Schipman*, and his Barge 'The Maudelayne,' by P. Q. Karkeek, Esq. 16. Chaucer's *Parson's Tale* compared with Frère Lorens's *Somme de Vices et de Vertus*, by Wilhelm Eilers, Ph.D., 1882, englisht 1884. 17. On Chaucer's Reputed Works, by T. L. Kington-Oliphant, M.A.

Of the **Second Series**, the issue for **1886** is,

20. *Originals and Analogs of the Canterbury Tales.* Part IV. Eastern Analogs I, by W. A. Clouston.

21. *Life-Records of Chaucer*, Part III, *a*. The Household book of Isabella, wife of Prince Lionel, third son of Edward III, in which the name of GEOFFREY CHAUCER first occurs; edited from the unique MS in the Brit. Mus., by Edward A. Bond, LL.D., Chief Librarian. *b*. Chaucer as Forester of North Petherton, Somerset, 1390—1400, by Walford D. Selby, Esq. With an Appendix by Walter Rye, Esq., on I, Chaucer's Grandfather; II, Chaucer's connection with Lynn and Norfolk.

Of the **Second Series**, the issue for **1887** is,

22. *Originals and Analogs of the Canterbury Tales*, Part V (completing the volume). Eastern Analogs, II, by W. A. Clouston.

23. John Lane's *Continuation of Chaucer's Squire's Tale*, edited by F. J. Furnivall from the 2 MSS in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, A.D. 1616, 1630. Part I, the Text and Forewords.

24. *Supplementary Canterbury Tales:* 2, The Tale of *Beryn*, Part II. Forewords by F. J. Furnivall, Notes by F. Vipan, M.A. &c., and Glossary by W. G. Stone; with an Essay on Analogs of the Tale, by W. A. Clouston.

Of the **Second Series**, the issue for **1888** is,

25. *Early English Pronunciation*, with especial reference to Shakspere and Chaucer, by Alexander J. Ellis, Esq., F.R.S. Part V, and last.

[☞ *This was inadvertently markt No. 27 for* 1889, *on Cover and Title-page.*]

Of the **Second Series**, the issue for **1889** is,

26. John Lane's *Continuation of Chaucer's Squire's Tale.* Part II, Glossary and Index, by Thomas Austin; On the Magical Elements in the *Squire's Tale*, with Analogues, by W. A. Clouston.

Of the **Second Series**, the issue for **1890** is,

27. The Chronology of Chaucer's Writings, by John Koch, Ph.D., Berlin.

Of the **Second Series**, the issues for **1891** and **1892** will probably be,

A detaild Study of the MSS of Chaucer's *Troilus*, their forms and grammar, by Prof. George Lyman Kittredge, M.A. [*At Press.*

Lydgate's Siege of Thebes, edited from the MSS by Dr Axel Erdmann. [*Text set.*

Of the **Second Series**, the issue for **1893** will probably be,

Life-Records of Chaucer, Part IV, Enrolments and Documents from the Public Record Office, the City of London Town-Clerk's Office, &c., ed. R. E. G. Kirk, Esq. [*At Press.*

Amongst the Texts and Chaucer Essays, &c., preparing for the Society are:—
Chaucer's *Road to Canterbury*, with Ogilby's Plan of it, 1675, and William Smith's Plan of the City of Canterbury in 1588; by the Rev. Canon W. A. Scott Robertson.
'A detaild Comparison of Chaucer's *Knight's Tale* with the *Teseide* of Boccaccio,' by HENRY WARD, M.A., of the MS Department of the British Museum. *At Press.*
Melibé et Prudence, the French Original of Chaucer's 'Tale of Melibe,' edited from the MSS by Dr Mary Noyes Colvin.
A volunteer-compiler of *The Praise of Chaucer* from his day to ours, is wanted.
Prof. E. Flügel, Ph.D., is editing *The Chaucer Concordance* for the Society.
Sample Tale from all the other MSS of the Canterbury Tales. As many Chaucer Students have often wanted to know what kind of text was containd in the MSS of the Canterbury Tales other than the Seven printed by the Chaucer Society—the Ellesmere, Hengwrt Cambridge Gg, Corpus (Oxford), Petworth, Lansdowne, and Harleian 7334—the Director resolvd to get printed a sample Tale from all the accessible MSS of the Tales.[1] He wisht to have The Wife of Bath's Prolog and Tale, because they show the most variations, but as Prof. Zupitza, who most kindly volunteerd to classify the MSS and edit their sample Tales, objected to the subject of the Wife's Prolog, the Director proposed The Pardoner's Prolog and Tale (which apparently showd the next number of changes of reading), and Prof. Zupitza accepted this Prolog and Tale. He has accordingly classified all the MSS, and has edited the Pardoner's Prolog and Tale from the seven which are of the Cambridge *Dd* type (more or less near the Ellesmere), and from the next ten, representing several small groups. The others of the Petworth and the Corpus types, &c., will follow in due course.

[1] Lord Ashburnham and Lady Cardigan will not at present allow their MSS to be seen.

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